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ARMY

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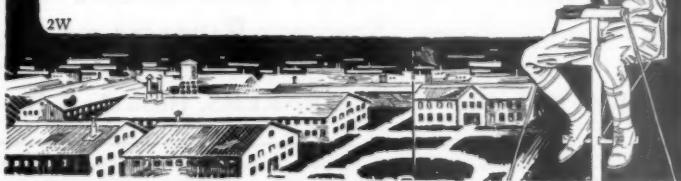
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Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, U.S.N., Chief of Ordnance, has addressed a letter to the inspector in charge of the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., in regard to the explosion in a bomb proof in the torpedo plant on Jan. 26, in which he expresses the deepest sympathy and condolence to the families of the men who lost their lives in the performance of their national duty, and also said: "The Bureau feels assured that the personnel of the Naval Torpedo Station will rise equal to the emergency that now confronts them, and that there will be no diminution of the brave and willing spirit that has animated the employees engaged in necessary though dangerous undertakings." The reports received by the Bureau of Ordnance show that the explosion occurred in the dry-house, located in the former bomb-proof, in which 25,000 detonators that were being dried exploded. The total weight of the amount of fulminate of mercury destroyed was 125 pounds. Every man in the drying room was killed, so that there is no reason to suspect the work of an enemy. The workmen of the Torpedo Station resumed work on detonators immediately, notwithstanding the danger of that class of work.

The British armed boarding steamship Louvain, Lieut. Comdr. M. G. Easton, was torpedoed and sunk by a



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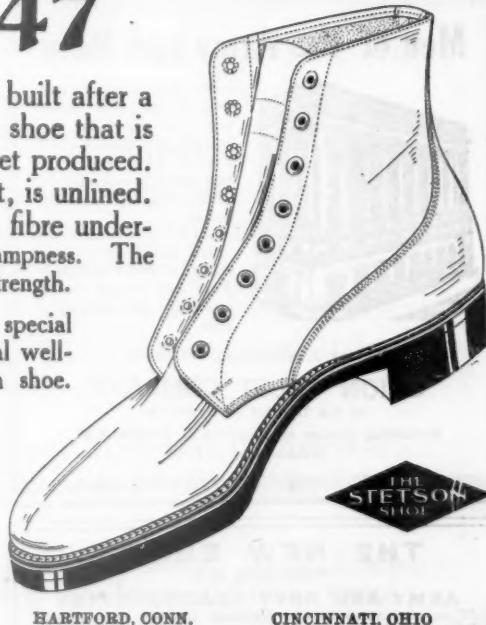
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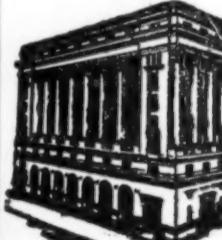
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German submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean on Jan. 21. Seven officers and 217 men were lost.

A MODEL CANTONMENT.

"Some of the troops in the 'Sunny South' who have been reported as being uncomfortably cold," writes a correspondent, "should come up farther north to the camp of the 76th Division of the National Army at Camp Devens, Mass., at present in command of Brig. Gen. William Weigel, N.A. (colonel, U.S.A.) during the absence of Major Gen. H. F. Hodges, N.A. (brig. gen., U.S.A.). Although the cold here may be enough to freeze the nose of a brass monkey, no person has been frozen and we all enjoy and fairly revel in the below zero weather. This camp has never suffered in the slightest from lack of warm clothing and bedding, and the rations have been par excellence. Under such conditions no man can suffer, and the fine, healthy, contented condition of affairs is due to the energy and watchfulness of General Weigel, who sees to it himself that things are going right, and that all those under him are doing their bit in proper manner. The general is a strict disciplinarian, but is human in every sense and knows how to get out the best there is in men."

"We have had some pretty severe weather, but all the men have winter caps and arctic overshoes, so we get along nicely in spite of some kicking elsewhere. For sixty-one days we have had it freezing all the time with but three days of thaw. It has ranged as low as sixteen degrees below zero at 8:00 a.m., although it often was thirty-four below. We have had several snows of from four to twelve inches and at present time everything is ice and snow. However, with it all we continue to be cheerful and happy and continue hiking, trench work, target practice, etc., without interruption, except to shovel ourselves out of the snow occasionally so that we can go at it again. The spirit of officers and men is fine, as can well be judged by the winter sports engaged in by the men between drills. We have a good toboggan slide, many basketball fields (played on snow and ice), hockey, skating, etc., and above all the trench work.

"We have thirty-two schools in operation under the direction of Lieut. Col. Edward Croft, U.S.A., lately returned from overseas. These schools include grenade, snipers, bayonet, automatic rifle, machine gun, trench mortar, pistol mechanic, pioneer, co-ordination, fortification, signal, mess sergeants, cooks and bakers, music, intelligence, gas defense, hygiene, cobblers, horseshoers, stable sergeants, saddlers, etc. Also military art conducted by the division commander. We do not allow weather to interfere with the above schools.

"We have machinery by which we mend 350 pairs of shoes a day—all done by the drafted men. We have a building about completed in which will be set up machinery to mend and repair all clothing. Our sick list has been as low as, if not the lowest, in any camp. We have had a lot of German measles, but with few deaths from pneumonia resulting therefrom. Over 43,000 men and officers have been at this camp and we now have 28,762, the others having been transferred out. The entire number of deaths from all causes has been twenty-nine, and five of these were killed on railroads. This is a pretty good showing. We have an excellent hospital, well heated, and a fine lot of doctors. Over eighty-eight per cent. of our men have taken out the Army insurance to Jan. 29, and we expect to increase that before Feb. 12. The record to-day shows 25,286 out of 28,762 insured to the amount of \$206,754,000. That is going some."

"General Weigel arrived at Camp Devens from Honolulu, Sept. 17, 1917, to command the Depot Brigade. At Schofield Barracks he was in command of the 1st Infantry. He has been in command of the 76th Division since Nov. 27, last. We have a fine lot of officers all the way round, and a fine bunch of men."

CAMP MERRITT, N.J.

Major Daniel G. Stivers, Q.M.R.C., formerly of the Montana National Guard, who is the constructing Q.M. of the large Embarkation Camp, known as Camp Merritt, at Tenafly, N.J., where organizations are assembled previous to being embarked for France, recently told some interesting facts concerning the new "Merritt Club" and other organizations. The commanding general of the camp, and also of the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, is Major Gen. David C. Shanks. As to the Merritt Club, Major Stivers said:

"The Merritt Club for the enlisted men has been made possible by the generous gift of \$10,000 by Mrs. Wesley Merritt, widow of Gen. Wesley Merritt, after whom the camp is named. Voluntary contributions amounting to more than \$6,000 from the forces of the constructing quartermaster, engineer, auditor and contractor have helped to finance the proposition. It has a floor space of 17,000 square feet, two large open fireplaces, recreation room containing ten pool tables, spacious reading and writing room, library and a cafe. This club was the idea of Major General Shanks. It will be under the control of Chaplain Axton, one of the best known divines of the Army and an old football star. I have played against him and I know. The Merritt Club will accommodate 1,000 men. General Shanks is advocating a club for officers. It is a necessity and should become a fact."

Major Stivers also told of the Y.M.C.A. and the Knights of Columbus buildings, the hostess houses for women, the motion picture house and the theater for the entertainment of those at the camp. The motion picture house will accommodate 3,000 men, the theater 3,500, the Y.M.C.A. 2,800; when the third Y.M.C.A. building is completed there will be accommodation for 5,200 men. The Knights of Columbus building will accommodate 1,400.

The organizations which go to Camp Merritt may remain but a day or two, or may be there for a week or several weeks, depending upon conditions of transport. The camp is somewhat of a great transient hotel with a constantly changing population. No training of troops is conducted at Camp Merritt. All this work, so far as it is to be done in America, has been accomplished at the various cantonments or training camps prior to their arrival at Camp Merritt. No leaves are permitted enlisted men, save in exceptional instances. Casuals are outfitted at the camp and sent abroad for assignment to organizations as needed.

Major Stivers was assigned to duty by War Department orders of Aug. 12, 1917, as constructing Q.M. at Camp Merritt. He inspected the site for the camp in company with other officers and engineers and the gen-



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eral contractor. Some days later the preliminary work of running surveys and clearing up began. Real construction work was taken up in about two weeks, and to-day the camp as originally planned is substantially complete. This will constitute a small city for housing and maintaining approximately 33,000 men and hospital accommodations for 1,000 men, in over 900 buildings. Possible additions to the camp will increase this number. The buildings are all of wood and are classed generally as barracks, officers' quarters, administration buildings, storehouses, hospitals, theater, motion picture house, Merritt Club, Y.M.C.A. buildings, Knights of Columbus building, etc. The construction and administration also covers railroads, roads, walks, drains, sewers, water supply, electrical lines, substations, fire and bakery companies, transportation.

FROM THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE.

We make the following extracts from a letter received from a member of the Regular Army, dated France, Jan. 5:

"The United States is certainly doing more things over here in getting ready to deal the Kaiser and his dastardly hordes in the war a clean knockout blow than most Americans at home have any idea of. I wish I was at liberty to state what wonderful progress in the midst of heart-breaking obstacles has already been accomplished, despite the political calamity howlers, who, I see, are already in full cry at Washington like a pack of wolves. I can only state in a general way that our Engineers have done great things in the way of railroads, wagon roads, etc. Our lines of communication are already immensely advanced. The artillermen, both light and heavy, are on the job preparing proper doses for the Boches, and you can bet he won't like the taste of them. We have a large number of heavy caliber guns from the United States, which the railroad artillery are to use, but the light pieces we use at present are the French 75mm., which our men cannot praise too highly. Our Infantry, signalmen, aviation section, medical men, etc., are equally alive, and so is our Q.M. Corps, Ordnance Department and other elements. It would most assuredly make interesting reading if I could go into details, but the rules forbid.

"By the way, copies of a New York daily we received recently had the most amazing bunk. We have read about how we are to advance on the enemy. The article was, according to the heading, written by correspondent in France with the American Army, but I should judge that it was written in New York by some one who had no more idea of the present day fighting than a monkey has about Julius Caesar. If the article was written in France, then the writer ought to be called home for sending such crazy, deceptive stuff. The article, in short, went on to describe the so-called new method that General Pershing was to use in fighting the Huns. It does not matter that the method used by the French and British in four years of warfare is the method Uncle Sam will use, and is the method being taught our troops both here and in the States, but the correspondent flung all these facts to the winds and told how the Americans under the tactics adopted by General Pershing were to fight in the open country, and just make one grand rush for Berlin, and were not going to use trenches, but march right into the Germans and smash them all up without delay. Fine tactics, to be sure, and is it not a pity the French and British generals could not have been told how to fight by this wonderful war correspondent? Well, it afforded us a good laugh, although I suppose many people in the States will take the silly rot seriously.

"Our men are faring finely over here, both as to quarters and food, and the hospital arrangements are fine. I want to say a good word for the splendid work of the Y.M.C.A. is doing here. They are with us wherever we go, even when we have only a couple of companies together. They tender their services to all, regardless of creed, and no question or hint is ever made as to a man's religion at any time. The Y.M.C.A. is doing a noble work, and relatives of men have reason to be thankful that there is such an organization with the Army.

"While we have the greatest admiration for the French, I can say that our men in railroad work, etc., work much quicker than they do. The French are certainly economical and treat us fine. Our regiment, the Infantry, is near a fair-sized city, which many of us are allowed to visit on Saturdays and Sundays, on pass. We are learning a little French, and we have a number of French Canadians in our company, which helps us a great deal. We have a Syrian in the company who speaks some seven languages. We had a fine Christmas dinner, with turkeys in abundance, and we finished them all, with everything that went with them. We have had snow and plenty of cold weather, but all are in the best of health and well clothed. We are all anxious for the day when Uncle Sam can sail into the Germans with mighty force and smash him so hard that he will never be heard from in a hundred years. We have seen some of the most horrible examples of German cruelty imaginable. It would be impossible to exaggerate it, and our boys will not need to be urged to do their best to wipe out such a foe."

CAMP UPTON TRAINING CAMP.

Camp Upton, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1918.

The officers' training camp now being held at Camp Upton is under the command of Col. Walter B. McCaskey, Inf., N.A., who is a most efficient commanding officer. Colonel McCaskey entered the Regular Army in 1898. He previously served in the schoolship Saratoga commanded by Vice Admiral Sims, U.S.N., then a lieutenant. He has distinguished himself at the Service School at Fort Leavenworth and before taking command of the officers' training school was attached to the 162d Depot Brigade. The senior instructor is Capt. Julius Ochs Adler, U.S.R., who was an instructor at the second officers' training camp at Plattsburgh and rendered valuable and efficient service at both Plattsburgh training camps. Captain Adler has for his assistants Capt. William Bennett, U.S.R., as instructor of Infantry and Capt. C. F. Bateson, U.S.R., as Artillery instructor. Both were at Plattsburgh as instructors and accomplished good results.

Colonel McCaskey, who has instilled in the camp the snap and pep for which he is noted, has surrounded himself with a staff of splendid young officers who have made records at the officers' training camps. Their work is shown at this early stage. Four weeks have elapsed since the beginning of the training period and the students are taking hold like veterans. The following are

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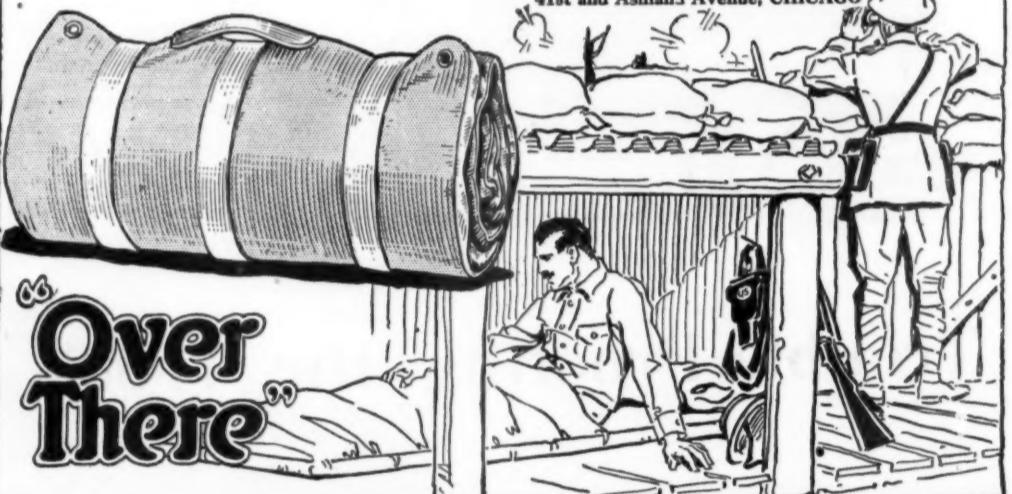
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The student officers will be graded weekly and after a physical examination will be rated by a board of officers of the 77th Division and become eligible as second lieutenants. Until vacancies occur the men commissioned will serve in the ranks the same as those who were not fortunate in receiving commissions, which we hope will be very few.

76TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., Feb. 4, 1918.

The new Liberty Theater at Camp Devens opened Monday evening, Jan. 28, with a program of vaudeville and moving pictures. The theater, which seats 3,200, was well filled, and the performance of such excellent quality that large audiences have been attracted each succeeding night.

An official seal for the 76th Division has been designed by Major James A. Sullivan, 303d Machine Gun Battalion. The shield bears the heraldic emblem of the eldest son, to signify New England's first contribution to the National Army, and an uprooted tree, symbolizing the sending of her sons abroad. The crest is composed of the insignia and equipment of the various branches of the Service and an unfinished wheel, denoting a task to be accomplished.

Camp Devens has fallen to third place in the race for insurance records. More than ninety-six per cent. of the men are now insured; but, owing to large transfers to other divisions, the total insurance taken out stood, on Feb. 7, at only \$201,485,000. Over thirty-five million more has been signed by men who have left the camp.

Lieut. Col. Merch. B. Stewart, chief of staff, was warmly welcomed upon his return to duty here from France. Major Elliott P. Joslyn, M.R.C., has been assigned to temporary duty at the base hospital.

Major John Z. Lowe, of New York, has been appointed assistant division judge advocate. Major Lloyd V. Briggs, base hospital, has been assigned to duty as division psychiatrist.

TRAINING MACHINE GUN CREWS.

In answer to several queries regarding the allotment of duties of machine gun crews in training and in the field, we give the following data, which should be of value to those about to take up the training. It was issued in a bulletin to the 32d Division by order of Brig. Gen. William G. Haan; Lieut. Col. E. H. De Armond, Chief of Staff.

The duties of a platoon commander are to command his guns in accordance with his orders and the tactical situation, select gun positions, to observe and control fire generally, to regulate ammunition supply, and give instruction regarding the movements of limbered wagons.

The duties of a sergeant are to assist the platoon commander, to act as second in command of the platoon. He should be ready to replace the platoon commander should the latter become a casualty. Normally he will command two guns in action and supervise the transport of these guns on the march. He is responsible for the replacing of casualties among the gun crews as they occur. The company commanders should assign the sergeants, who should be capable of filling the platoon commander's position at any time.

The corporal is responsible generally for the packing and contents of the gun limbered on the march; he will superintend the unpacking and take command in the absence of platoon commander or of the sergeants. He will have the spare parts box handy, supervise the ammunition supply and fill all belts, direct the gun members as required, superintend the filling of sand bags and watch for signals from the platoon commander. He will be required from time to time to take over the duties of any of the sergeants.

No. 1 is the gunner; he will personally clean and look after his gun and be sure that the mechanism is working smoothly. He will oil the gun at every possible opportunity, and see that an available supply of water is on hand, see that ammunition belts are properly filled, and make sure that spare parts are actually at the gun position. He will learn how to obtain the range to a target by ranging fire; how quickly to get his fire on the target by use of the traversing mechanism without stopping to alter sights. On going into action he will carry the tripod and place it in a suitable position and assist No. 2 in mounting the gun. He repeats all orders received, observes his own fire when possible and makes necessary alterations of elevation and direction.

No. 2 assists No. 1 at the gun, carries the gun into action and mounts it with the assistance of No. 1. He will learn the absolute necessity of watching the platoon commander or his gun commander and in the dark he should learn how to carry out his duties of assistant firer properly; to extend to the proper feeding of the gun, and assist No. 1, in any way necessary. On going into action he will secure the tube of the condenser to the gun and take the emergency spare parts case.

No. 3 is responsible for keeping the gun supplied with ammunition; sees that the condenser reaches the gun position before there is any chance of the water in the barrel casing boiling and carries out the minor duties while the gun is in action. No. 4 assists No. 3 and is responsible for keeping him supplied with ammunition and water and spare parts as required. Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 are spare men and act under the orders of the platoon or gun commander.

At a gun position in the trenches by day, only one man need be on duty at the gun position and he will be the sentry. By night two men will always be on duty; one being the sentry is always on the lookout. The second is the No. 1 for the term of duty, is actually at the gun and may sit down but must be awake. All men of the gun crew will be familiar with position of all the emplacements allotted the gun; also with the sectors allotted to each emplacement; should also know what gun crews are on either side and the infantry with which they may be working in conjunction. They should know the platoon and company headquarters and be thoroughly conversant with special orders for gun position and orders for the sentries on machine gun emplacements. All members of the gun crew not actually needed at the

gun will be allowed to remain in the dugouts unless there is some special work to be done. Machine gunners should not be compelled to do other work outside of their own particular sector of the trench and they should also be allowed to call upon the infantry for working parties if such parties are necessary. In case of attack during the day the sentry will run to the dugout and turn out the other members of the gun crew and take the gun to the emplacement, mount, load, and lay it. Other members will carry out their duties as specified. At night the gun will always be mounted. In case of action No. 1 will complete the loading movement and the sentry will awaken the men in the dugout and return to his post.

THE SERVICE MAGAZINES.

Articles by officers of the Coast Artillery Corps of the Regular Army contributed to the September-December issue of the Journal of the United States Artillery include: "Range Data—Present and Future," by Lieut. O. A. Krupp (this being the Honorable Mention essay, competition of 1916); "Notes on Mortar Fire Direction and Target Practice," by Col. A. W. Chase; "A Comparison between the Logistics of Armies and Fleets," by Major Robert E. Wyllie; and "Adjustment of Mortar Fire Based on Instrumental Observations," Lieut. Col. W. Irving Taylor, of the Coast Artillery of the former New York National Guard, contributes a paper on the "National Guard Coast Artillery." An editorial notice explains that "owing to the publishing of many necessary books and pamphlets for the use of our officers and enlisted men, the publication of this issue of the Journal has been unavoidably delayed," which also accounts for two issues of the magazine being published as one.

In the January number of the United States Naval Institute Proceedings appears an article on "Military Character," by Capt. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., being part of a paper written in 1913 at the Naval War College as a study of the qualities of military character, with special reference to our Navy. Lieut. J. H. Klein, Jr., U.S.N., contributes a translation from the German of the war-diary of Lieutenant Aust describing "The War Cruises of H.M.S. Karlsruhe"; Howard Russell Butler has a biographical sketch of Lieut. William Howard Allen, U.S.N., who was shot by West Indian pirates in 1822; Comdr. E. B. Fenner, U.S.N., supplies a "Diagram for Graphical Correction to Be Applied to Ex-Meridian Altitudes"; and Lieut. E. E. Wilson an illustrated article on "Emergency Repairs to a Battleship," describing the work of the ship's force on board U.S.S. Arkansas in substituting an electric motor for the wrecked starboard main circulating pump. Lieut. Fitzhugh Green, U.S.N., continues his lively and interesting account of his "Arctic Duty with the Crocker Land Expedition."

In the January number of the Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association Capt. A. M. Graham, Q.M.C. (Cav.), has an article entitled "The Arab Horse," which is really a description of Kingfisher, the stallion owned and ridden by Col. Frank Tompkins, then major, 13th Cavalry, when he went into Mexico with General Pershing. Kingfisher, who is seven-eighths Arab and one-eighth pure bred, is used as an illustration by Captain Graham regarding the class of horses he considers "the most desirable in existence, the Arab." A symposium on "What Horse for the Cavalry" is contributed by Col. Clyde E. Hawkins, N.A.; Brig. Gen. Guy Carleton, N.A.; Col. T. Q. Donaldson, Inspector General; Col. Alonzo Gray, 6th Cav.; Col. E. W. Evans, Cav.; Lieut. Col. J. S. Fair, N.A.; Col. J. C. Waterman, Cav., and Col. F. R. McCoy, Cav. "The Forty-seven Ronins" by Col. Farand Sayre, U.S.A.; and "A Plan for Practical Training of Reserve Officers" by Major Charles Burnett, F.A., N.A. (Cav.), complete the list of articles by Regular Army officers. Among the reprinted articles are "Some Cavalry Precepts" by Gen. Sir Douglas Haig; "Tactics of the Machine Gun," deduced from British experience of the present war; and "The Battle of Slim Buttes" from the Belle Fourche Bee.

MUSKETRY FIRE IN WAR.

A valuable military work at the present time is "Musketry," edited by Capt. E. J. Solano, and published by the George U. Harvey Publishing Co., New York city. It is a volume of 258 pages, of pocket size, and contains seventy-two illustrations. An instructive preface giving notes on experience at the front is written by Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., of the British army. This is the American edition of the book and is based on the model 1917 Enfield, which the U.S. Armies will use on the battle front. The chapter on hand grenades is furnished by Capt. S. A. Dion. Other chapters in the book discuss the definition of technical terms and military vocabulary, the care and cleaning of arms, the theory and practical application of rifle fire, instruction as to aiming, ranging, fire direction and control, range and field practices, grenades and bombs, etc.

General Creagh in his interesting preface gives valuable information obtained from a German officer on German musketry. He says: "The Germans consider it unnecessary to teach men to fire at distances beyond 400 meters. Their plan of infantry attack is devised to get within this range without opening fire. Accordingly, judging distance is practiced by officers only, and no attention is devoted to the indication of targets, concentration of fire, or to fire direction and control generally, as practiced in the British army. To concentrate the fire of a platoon or company on one spot at 1,000 yards range was considered by Germans to be a waste of ammunition. Their training seems to have been limited to independent firing by battalions on large areas of ground.

"Only some of their men were practiced in rapid firing, which averaged eight or nine rounds a minute as against the fifteen well-aimed shots a minute which British troops are trained to deliver in rapid firing. In this respect it may be mentioned that the straight bolt of the German rifle is not so easy to work as the bolt of the British rifle, nor is its clip so easy to put in. When put to the test of war, the musketry of the German infantry is characterized by British officers as poor and lamentable."

"On the other hand, the German officer referred to described British musketry under the test of war as 'marvelous' and, in doing so, expressed the views generally held in the German army as result of experience. He states that the Germans had counted on being able to rush the British troops by weight of numbers; but they found themselves unable to do so, because the British rifle fire was 'so straight and so quick.' He added that 'they had never had a chance against the British,' because, although they reckoned on their third line with their machine guns being able to get within 400 yards

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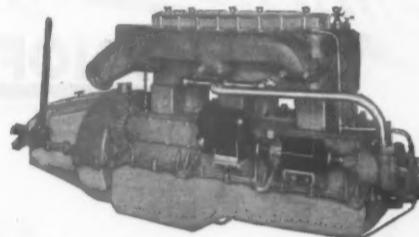
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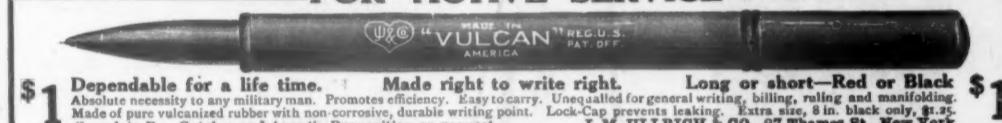
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November 3, 1917.

THINGS TO BRING TO FRANCE.

The following memorandum giving "Hasty suggestions of things to bring to France," which was prepared by a U.S. Coast Artillery officer now in France, we receive through the kindness of Lieut. Col. W. F. Hase, C.A.C., Coast Artillery Division, Office of the Chief of Artillery.

"Have all men fully equipped before you ever leave. At present \$1 equals \$15.70, and four shillings (pence) equals \$1 over here. Paymasters at home demand date of sailing before they will pay foreign service increase on home vouchers. This is impossible to do until months later; keep that pittance here for pocket money. Study French. Leather is expensive. Wardrobe trunks and wardrobe steamer trunks get by mail for Artillery staff officers are very handy. Caps are good on ocean, but not worn in France. Champagne (excellent) costs at the most \$3 per quart. Get flint wheel and tinder cigar lighter. Knee-laced waterproof boots.

"Canned solidified alcohol, American tobacco for two months. Money for two months. Check account with trust company. Western Union code. Register code address with Western Union Company and naval censor. Sam Browne belts handled by U.S. Mail Dept., Paris.

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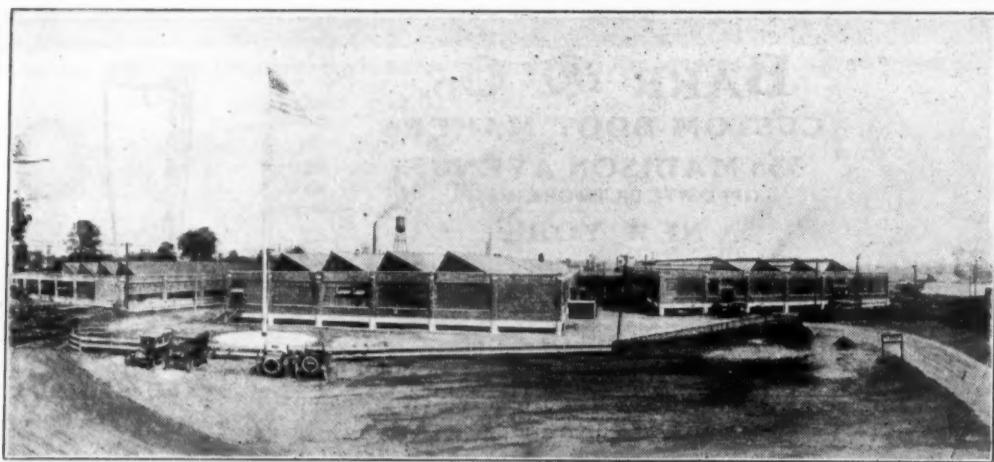
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of the enemy, they had never been able to do this over open ground against the British, because their first line was down too soon—sometimes at 800 to 1,000 yards. Again, on the Aisne, this German officer's machine-gun battery came under the concentrated fire of British infantry at 1,000 yards, and though his men suffered heavily from it, they were unable to reply to the British as they were unable to see them.

"Up to the present the tactics of the enemy and the conditions of warfare of the campaign on the Continent have resulted as a rule in giving the infantryman fairly short fields of fire and more or less visible targets. This has accentuated the value of rapid, accurate fire within close range, to which particular attention should be paid in training men. On the other hand, when opportunity has afforded, the value of fire direction and control has been demonstrated by the effect of British rifle fire beyond close range."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The "French-English Military Technical Dictionary" that was originally prepared by Col. Cornelis De Witt Willcox, U.S.A., for The Adjutant General's office and issued by the War Department in 1899 has been issued in an enlarged form by Harper and Brothers, New York city. In addition to the original text, which runs to 509 pages, there is an addenda of seventy-three pages containing all the latest French technical terms of aviation, trench warfare, artillery, camouflage and military slang. In his preface to this new edition Colonel Willcox says that it had been his intention, whenever time should serve, to incorporate these new terms as well as thousands of others in the main work so as to make a new book of it, but in view of the fact that such a task would have required at least two years' time he used the device of the supplement in response to a request from The Adjutant General for additions to the original text. The book in its new form, as it has been since it was first issued, is the standard work of its kind in our language. Colonel Willcox has inserted a note advising officers and men on duty in France not to use French military slang out of courtesy and to prevent unhappy mistakes.

The "Military and Naval Recognition Book" (D. Van Nostrand Company: New York city) has been compiled by Lieut. J. W. Bunkley, U.S.N., from all the technical sources of authority on these subjects with the idea of furnishing a handbook on the organization, insignia of rank, and customs of the Service of the world's leading armies and navies. Of the thirty-four chapters in the book the first six are devoted to the U.S. Army (covering organization, composition, various ranks and Army etiquette and customs); seven to the Navy; one to the Marine Corps; and a chapter each to the Coast Guard, Light House Service, and Coast and Geodetic Survey, this being the only popular book of reference we know containing the insignia of the three last-named branches of the Service. There is a chapter devoted to the strength and organization of foreign armies and eleven chapters describing with text and illustrations the army and navy uniforms of all the leading nations of the world from those of the United States to Turkey. Two chapters are given to war medals and badges. The plates in this book are more up-to-date than any we know, but there are occasional slips in the text that probably will be corrected in the next edition. For example, on page 85 the statement is made that a second lieutenant in our Army wears no insignia although the plate on page 83 shows the correct one. Again, on the same page, it is stated that a general's insignia of rank is left to the discretion of the wearer although the last regulation issued on the subject states four stars shall be worn. Army field clerks and field clerks, Q.M.C., do not wear a hat cord of black and white, as stated on page 96, having been changed to black and gold. Lieutenant Bunkley's definition of a monitor as an "obsolete vessel" savors of the old Navy prejudice against this very useful type of craft that has come into its own again to a considerable extent, both along the Belgian coast and in Mediterranean waters, where it has done most effective service. The book has the imprimatur of the Secretary of the Navy.

"The Marvel Book of American Ships" (Frederick A. Stokes Company: New York city) really comes up to its title. Written by Capt. Orton P. Jackson, U.S.N., and Major Frank E. Evans, U.S.M.C., it not only describes every type of vessel connected with our Navy but also all sorts of merchantmen and yachts. The thirty-two chapters cover everything from the construction of a battleship to such recent additions to the Naval service as power boats used in the coast patrol work, and there are chapters on the Coast Guard, the Marines, life aboard the modern man-of-war and Annapolis. But the extraordinary feature of this book is its illustrations. There are over 400 of the best Navy and nautical pictures ever assembled in one book and every blue-water sailor will particularly enjoy the photographs of the square-riggers which illustrate chapter nine. Anyone who enjoys reading of the sea will delight in this book.

Lieut. Frank H. Canaday has translated from the French of Th. Schoesing, Jr., a description of "The French '75" that is published in a pamphlet of thirty pages by the George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wis. The text includes a brief history of the gun and a complete description of the piece itself and the ammunition used in it.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Yankee in the Trenches. By Corpl. R. Derby Holmes. (Little, Brown and Co.: Boston.) A personal narrative of an American who has served with the British army along the Western front.

To Arms! By Marcelle Tinayre. Translated into English by Lucy H. Humphrey. (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York city.) A story showing the effect of the beginning of war on the French people.

Patriotism. By Sir Charles Waldstein. (Longmans, Green and Co.: New York city.) An essay which endeavors to trace the broad current of ideals and events which lead to this war.

The Soul of Lee. By Randolph H. McKim. (Longmans, Green and Co.: New York city.) A study of the achievements of the soldier "who by general consent of the best military critics is held to be one of the greatest commanders of history."

Letters of a Canadian Stretcher Bearer. By R. A. L. (Little, Brown and Co.: Boston.) A personal record of a man who has served three years in hospital and trench.

Latest Light on Abraham Lincoln and War-Time Memories. By Ervin Chapman, LL.D. (Fleming H. Revell Co.: New York city.) A work in two volumes largely devoted to Lincoln's attitude toward religious problems and principles, temperance movements, etc., written from the viewpoint of a clergyman.

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RUSSIA OUT OF THE WAR.

Three years and six months after Russia served as an excuse for Germany to begin the great war by ordering the mobilization of her troops on Aug. 1, 1914, the disordered and broken remains of the Muscovite Empire has declared a cessation of war and the demobilization of the Russian armies on all fronts. Coincident with this the new Ukrainian Republic, that has risen in what was best known in the old empire as Little Russia, has declared a separate peace with Germany and her allies; and the military power of a once-united 150,000,000 people has been lost to the Entente Allies, definitely as it appears.

The baleful intrigues of German diplomacy seemingly have won another triumph, but it is a triumph the fruits of which will be long in the garnering, it is to be believed, for Russia in Europe is torn with civil wars at the present time and her productive power in food stuffs is at the lowest possible ebb. Besides the "peace" which the Emperor William declared Germany had brought to the Ukraine, in his address presented by the Burgo-master of Hamburg on the conclusion of peace with the Ukrainian Republic, Germany evidently means to use the Ukraine as a source of her much needed supplies of grain. But between the toll of war and the economic and agricultural disorganization of Russia it will take a long time, even with Germany's ability as an organizer, to restore southwestern Russia in Europe to her old position as one of the granaries of the world. Moreover, there is the problem of civil strife to handle if Germany is to gain complete control of all the western provinces of Russia, and judging by the bloodshed now going on between the Bolshevik forces and the Finns—to take only one instance of many—this will be no small task and one requiring the presence of a portion of her troops in those provinces for some time to come.

The military effect of this peace, granting it remains permanent, has been thoroughly well foreseen by our Government and our Allies. Morally its effect will be to stiffen our resolution and that of our Allies to continue the work of ending forever such a "peace" as Germany and Austria have enforced on the Russians. The steady stream of American soldiers across the seas and the increased effort at home to build more ships and supply still more men for the European fronts is our answer to Emperor William's boast on Feb. 11 that "we ought to bring peace to the world; we shall seek every way to do it." The political effect is one rich with possibilities. For the present the interests of Germany and her allies are solely with the Russian provinces bordering on their eastern frontiers. But what is to become of middle Russia in Europe, and what of that vast domain, Russia in Asia? Of government in any accepted sense they have none. They would seem to lie defenseless before any Oriental power that would lift up its arm to seize them, Asiatic Russia in particular. Siberia and Manchuria are rich prizes for any land to possess, or, in the softer phrase, to bring within its "sphere of influence." Russia began her conquest in Asia in 1588 and only ended it when Nicholas II. abdicated last March. Since it seems quite without the pale of the preposterous Bolshevik government, it remains to be seen what Japan will do in this posture of political circumstances. Is it to be conceived that she will allow Germany to dominate Siberia and spread her *Mitteleuropa* to the Pacific? And is the United States to stand idly by and

allow all the railroad supplies she has given Russia, if nothing more, to be swallowed up in Germany's rapacious maw? The fact of our Asiatic fleet being in Japanese waters recently may be a purely fortuitous circumstance, but we may take the liberty of doubting it. We have many valuable military supplies in Vladivostok which must not fall into enemy hands. We are concerned, through the Philippines, in preventing Germany ever gaining a foothold in the Orient. We would be doing little to make the world safe for democracy if we stood idly by and allowed Siberia and Manchuria to fall into Teutonic hands.

In noting this passing of Russia from the great war we cannot refrain from alluding to what is the greatest military mystery of the war, the total disappearance from all contemporary records of the Grand Duke Nicholas and the army with which he so brilliantly conquered the Turks in Armenia in 1916. From the time early last spring when he drove the Turks westward from around Lake Van to beyond Trebizond, Nicholas and his army have left no more record on the pages of history than would a company of ghosts. Military records hold no parallel to a campaign once so big with promise and now nothing but a twilight mystery like Russia itself.

NOTES OF THE ARMY.

New Aviation Fields.

There has been a tendency recently on the part of the General Staff of the Army to hold up announcements of additional aviation training fields. A great many localities have been reported as having been selected for these fields. It is true that the fields mentioned may have been recommended favorably by the Aviation Section, but the definite selection of an aviation field is not final until it has the approval of the General Staff. Tremendous pressure has been brought to bear on the War Department by Congressmen and others to secure such camps and a large number of sites have been inspected and found adaptable. It is the policy of the General Staff to inspect these sites from its own point of view and final acceptance of a number of such sites is now awaiting the return of reports following requests for additional information.

Camp Greene to Be Discontinued.

Secretary of War Baker has decided that following the present use of Camp Greene at Charlotte, N.C., no further troops will be sent to that camp, and that it will cease to be a training camp. This decision follows reports made to the department by Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, N.A., regarding the physical conditions in that camp, and after a number of inspections by the Medical and Sanitary Corps of the Army. These conditions, according to these reports, are attributable to the clay soil which predominates in the tract of land upon which the camp is located. Some of the land has a sandy surface which is easily drained, but the greater part of it is of clay which has not drained well and in rainy weather becomes a mud said to rival that of northern France in adhesive quality, depth and weight. Surveys have been made to see if the installation of a system of sewers and drains would be advisable, but it has been decided that this additional expense would not be justified, and when the troops now in training there can be sent elsewhere the site will be abandoned as a camp.

Ordnance Supply Division.

When war was declared there was no separate supply division in the Ordnance Department, its functions being divided among officers in other divisions. The duties of the supply division are to take account of all ordnance munitions to be sent to the Army, either in camps or abroad; to send them from the several arsenals, depots or in some cases from the factories, and to see that they are received at their destinations. To attend to these duties, without which the Army cannot be properly provided with all the ordnance supplies it requires, this division was formed in May, 1917, with Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler (now acting Chief of Ordnance), Lieutenant (now Lieutenant Colonel) Hathaway and a stenographer. It has grown into an organization of approximately 800, under Col. Odus C. Horney, who resigned from the Service only to give up civil life when needed.

The division has supplied 1,500,000 or more men with all their ordnance equipment, except, as is well known, machine guns, field guns, heavy artillery and the ammunition therefor; but the exceptions do not mean that the division's task has been light. It has received, distributed and accounted for military rifles, has handled the ordnance motor truck situation, and, generally speaking, all the ordnance equipment for the troops. It has nothing to do with production of these supplies, but receives weekly progress reports from every arsenal and manufacturer in the country and it has apportioned all the output before it leaves the producer.

Work is so systematized that every requisition, whether originating in a division in France or in the Ordnance Department, when it is possible to foretell the needs of camp or division, is filled so far as the supplies available permit, without delay and without possibility of loss or sidetracking. Orders are sent to the various depots or arsenals and a "follow up" system traces a shipment until its arrival at destination is reported to the division. By a clever multiplication of papers the division does most of the paper work that was formerly cast upon the arsenals, leaving to them the lesser work of keeping bin accounts. It has been asserted that the clerical force is unduly large, but it is not when com-

pared with the volume of business; for to quote Colonel Horney: "The business is so vast that if an error of five per cent. in estimating the needed ordnance supplies were made it would cost the United States \$200,000,000." It would take ten years to build up such an organization in business life, and it is not to be expected that eight months would see a perfect machine, but it is running with comparative smoothness and forms a good answer to those who have maintained that "nothing good can come out of Ordnance."

The arrival in the Western theater of additional German forces coming originally from the Russian front are noted, says Secretary Baker in his military review of Feb. 9. Further Austrian divisions have also been detached from other zones of operations and are being concentrated in reserve behind the German lines in the West. Much dissatisfaction is expressed throughout Austria-Hungary at the policy of dispatching their troops to fight Germany's battles along the Western front. The desire for peace is increasing daily in the Dual Monarchy, and it is only natural that the Austrians should resent sacrificing their forces on distant battlefields in the furtherance of German ambitions alien to their interests. Of the situation in Rumania he writes: Though surrounded by foes, the Rumanians are still attempting to remain faithful to the Allied cause. In spite of many adverse factors, the Rumanian forces have hitherto held together and are to-day an efficient fighting unit. The combat strength of the Rumanian army has increased by eighty per cent. since last year, and according to last reports the Rumanians have taken over the entire front from Galatz to Czernovitz.

Concerning the paragraph as to furloughs for men in the Army in our issue of Feb. 2 an officer of the U.S. Navy writes: "The correspondent who informed Mr. McAdoo that the railway passenger problem would be materially lessened if the War Department would put a ban on furloughs and compel the men to remain at the camps and cantonments, evidently has no conception of the necessity for men of the Army and Navy having a reasonable amount of recreation. The value of furloughs for officers and men in the Services has been recognized by Great Britain, with the result that twice a year all men in the British army and navy are granted leave if possible, and the railroads are required to transport them to and from their homes free of charge. At all other times, officers and men are carried on the railroads for half the regular fare. The free and reduced transportation is also extended to the officers and men of the American Army and Navy who are serving abroad. The Services will be glad to see that Mr. McAdoo will not take any steps to stop the transportation of men on furlough."

Secretary Daniels has again emphasized the danger to American forces of "leaks" of the names of ships transporting American troops and their departure. He said these come unintentionally from Navy officers and, more especially, from their wives. Recently the wife of a Navy officer disclosed at a dinner in a Washington hotel her husband's plans for going abroad, thus possibly endangering her husband's life and the lives of hundreds of Americans. Mr. Daniels said that when Chief Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N., dictated his annual report he said, among other things, that "there has been much conversation of ships this year." "As the stenographer wrote it," said Mr. Daniels, "it read, 'There has been much conversation of ships.' I suggested to the Admiral that if the error had been allowed to stand the statement would have been exactly true."

In addition to his numerous other duties, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt is trying to find a list of names of birds in order to provide names for the new fleet of mine sweepers. Mr. Roosevelt would not state how many names he had to have, but he does not believe he has found sufficient names to meet the requirements of the situation. But the names for mine sweepers are not the only ones that he finds difficult to supply in this day of an enlarged Navy. He says he needs a great many more names of Navy heroes to be given to craft of the destroyer type. The destroyer fleet is increasing very rapidly and the list of names of men whom history has recognized as entitled to this distinction is getting very short in comparison with this need.

Two military events of great importance, had they happened, did not occur in January. One was the great German drive that was scheduled to begin on Jan. 20, according to the French civilians. The second was a German air attack on "some one or more of our Atlantic cities." This was predicted by an enthusiastic believer in a great aerial coast defense program, who frightened several hundred New York women on Nov. 24 by stating positively in a public lecture that such a raid would take place in January.

Extension of the time for filing income and excess profit returns from March 1 to April 1 was announced on Feb. 10 by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper. Delay in the preparation of blank forms and regulations was the principal cause for the postponement.

Newspaper accounts of criminal court judges "sentencing" men convicted of crimes to the U.S. Army must be taken with many allowances for inaccuracy as exaggeration of the facts. A case in point is that of a correspondent who sent us a clipping from a Pennsylvania newspaper which stated that "Judge Corbet, at a session of court, suspended the prison sentence given Joe Uchak on his conviction for aggravated assault and battery by the January Criminal Court, and directed him to enlist in Uncle Sam's Army." In response to a request for the facts in the case, Judge Charles Corbet, of Brookville, Pa., writes: "Joe Uchak was tried in our Court of Quarter Sessions in January, charged with assault and battery and aggravated assault and battery (which, under our law, are misdemeanors, and not felonies), the result of quarrel at a dance held by foreigners in a mining community. The trial resulted in the finding of Uchak guilty of aggravated assault and battery. With the consent of the prosecutor in the case, the man who was assaulted, and by request of counsel for the Commonwealth, the court suspended sentence on Uchak upon condition that he would enlist in the Army, which he was willing to do. Thereupon the court paroled him in the custody of counsel in the case, that he might be afforded an opportunity to make his application for enlistment, and this, I believe, is still pending with the Army authorities. This was done because of the exceptional circumstances surrounding the case, especially the disposition of the prosecutor and the Commonwealth toward the man, and for the further reason that he was not criminally inclined, and, so far as I knew, this his first offense." Of course, it remains for the Army recruiting officer to make a suitable disposition of this case, which seems to be the result of real, if possibly mistaken, consideration on the part of Judge Corbet.

There is strong reason to believe that new construction in the Austro-Hungarian navy during the war has been confined solely to submarines. In the opinion of the London Engineer, it is not believed that any serious progress has been made with the four battleships authorized in 1913-1914—owing, primarily, to the shortage of material—but it is understood that a new light cruiser of the Helgoland class has been commissioned. Apparently, some of the delegates of the marine section to the Hungarian delegation at Budapest on Dec. 6 last the Engineers says raised embarrassing questions as to the war services of the Austrian battle fleet, which has notoriously displayed an invincible reluctance to leave its fortified bases. Rear Admiral Rodler, on behalf of the Marine Section, assured them that the fleet is still intact and ready for battle. Submarines, he said, had borne almost the whole brunt of the naval war, but, although they had contributed to the fact that the coast had been spared from attack, they were "not a decisive factor." He added that the armored ships, with their heavy artillery, without which naval warfare is, and will, be impossible, are powerful mobile fortresses, which can rush to any point on the coast where danger is threatening. "The means which the delegations have voted in the past for the construction of our battleships are a good investment. It is no exaggeration to assert that, without this vote, the war situation in the southern part of the Monarchy would, perhaps, have been fatal for the entire course of the war." It is a significant fact that both Germany and Austria-Hungary have now relegated their respective fleets to the position of coast defense forces, which was certainly not the chief function they were originally designed to fulfil.

"The first condition in order to stimulate the interest of the men is the enthusiasm of the officers," says Major H. M. Nelly, adjutant 34th Division, National Guard, in an official bulletin dated at Camp Cody, N.M., Jan. 21. "Inspiration is contagious, and if the commanding officer has it, it will gradually be communicated to all in his organization. Then the purpose of each drill must be made perfectly clear to each man. American soldiers have not yet acquired the habit of doing things simply for the purpose of doing them. The war value of each exercise should be clearly set forth in meetings with the non-commissioned officers, and these instructed to explain it to the men. The writer, for example, knows nothing more tedious than constant repetition of the trigger squeeze exercise as a thing for its own sake. Done day after day for an hour or more, it is enough to drive even a dull man insane. But it is the only way to learn to shoot accurately. And looked at from this angle it is a means of the very sort of efficiency most needed in trench and open fighting. The same is true of bomb throwing, gun laying, fuse setting, trench digging, patrolling, and all the thousand and one little things we are instructed to do day after day. If the officer will see to it that he enters into the supervision of the drills in the same spirit in which he wished the men to carry them out, much of the dreariness will disappear. What we learn to do now under simulated battle conditions are the same things we shall have to do later when bullets are flying. If we can keep our interest to learn to do them well now, we shall be so much the safer and more efficient when we do them in front of the enemy."

Brig. Gen. I. W. Littell, N.A., appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 11 to give information as to the building of the National Army cantonments, particularly in the matters of the "cost-plus-profit" system and the delay in hospital construction. General Littell declared the plan had saved the Government money, had not given contractors excessive fees, and had quickened the completion of the cantonments. He gave figures to prove that no contractor's fee was over six per cent, the largest profit of any one contractor having been \$250,000. As to the delay in the building of hospitals, General Littell said that could be attributed in part to the office of the Surgeon General of the Army. He said that the Surgeon General's plans for hospitals at the cantonments did not include installation of heating, sewage or plumbing equipment for the reason, as he supposed, "that because it was thought the men would soon be going to Europe and would not be in camp long." He added that not until July 17 were orders received to proceed with hospital construction at the cantonments. He stated that the hospitals were built according to plans presented by Surgeon General Gorras, and he produced an order from the Surgeon General, dated July 20, for two hospitals, directing him not to let contracts for plumbing. Difficulty in getting steamfitting materials, General Littell said, was another factor in late equipment of the hospitals. It was announced at the end of the session that the Senate's "war inquiry"

will end with this phase of the War Department's work after hearing a final statement by Secretary Baker.

In an admirable critical survey of "Democracy in Retrospect" by Lieut. P. V. H. Weems, U.S.N., in the January number of the United States Naval Institute Proceedings, Lieutenant Weems draws this effective comparison between German governmental views and ours: "In our country, efficiency is the product of individual action attended by a sense of duty and responsibility. In Germany, efficiency is the product of a central directing sentiment. In America, government is responsive to public sentiment. In Germany, government is responsive to a class. The others obey. Should Germany have her way in this war she could not impose her will upon the people who have been trained in individualistic government. But to the point. The idea has been that successful warfare cannot be waged except by those trained in German methods—that is, by professional soldiers trained in the art of war. The idea has been that there must be a directing will—not only as a military commander, but also in other things of government. I believe our Government will prove the contrary. I believe that we shall gather our Army, and train it, and supply it with the habiliments of war and show the world, as England has shown the world, that under democracies the state can and will protect itself, and command respect."

A merchant vessel of nearly 20,000 gross tons which is now used as a transport went into drydock at Balboa, Canal Zone, on Dec. 30, 1917, for repairs on account of damage in two collisions, and for alterations of a general nature. On Jan. 20 the ship was released with the work completed. The job is the quickest ever done at the canal shops. Three Sundays and a holiday were included in the time of making the repairs, and on these days as little work was done as was consistent with keeping up the pace. Included in the items of repair were—a new stem, sixty feet long, fourteen inches deep, and four inches thick. A new hawse pipe of seven and one-half tons. This involved the cutting away of all material around the pipe including forty tons of cement that had been placed there for temporary repair, before the measurements could be taken and the templates made; the making of patterns, casting of the pipe, and riveting it upon the ship. Repairs to the stern. Extensive repairs to fire main and increasing the number of coaling chutes, and other alterations which would increase the coal carrying capacity of the ship. The force employed on the work included 450 skilled mechanics, 1,000 helpers and laborers, and the total number of hours worked was about 400.

The following changes in the naval instructions were promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy and have been sent to all ships by the following dispatch: "Clothing and small stores and money receipts shall invariably be forwarded with the pay roll and shall be referred to by number in the signature column in order that a full audit of each account can be readily made. In time of peace, the signatures required in Paragraph 3 of this article will not be furnished and the pay rolls will be forwarded accompanied only by the necessary receipts to substantiate the account." The result of this change in naval instructions is to require that pay receipts and clothing and small store receipts instead of being retained on board vessels of the Navy and at naval stations as was heretofore practiced when the pay roll was signed, such receipts will be invariably forwarded to the Auditor for the Navy Department with the disbursing officers' returns.

A cablegram received from General Pershing informs the War Department that ninety enlisted men among the American Expeditionary Forces are candidates for entrance to the U.S. Military Academy. Under a recent law the President is authorized to appoint and keep filled a roster of 180 enlisted men at the Military Academy. Men from all branches of the Service are entitled to stand the examination for appointment, provided they are between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two years and have served as enlisted men not less than one year. The cablegram from General Pershing denoting the interest of men now abroad reads: "So far ninety candidates for West Point Military Academy entrance examinations here, of whom twelve were designated in United States. Request that 100 sets of examination papers be mailed and the same number sent by an officer."

To avoid confusion in addressing the embarkation camp at Camp Merritt, N.J., the War Department has issued the following statement: "No part of the military reservation of Camp Merritt is in the town of Tenafly, N.J. The nearest railroad stations are Cresskill, N.J., on the Erie Railroad, and Dumont, N.J., on the West Shore Railroad. The post office and telegraphic addresses of Camp Merritt are Camp Merritt, N.J. All freight should be shipped over the West Shore Railroad, and all passengers for Camp Merritt should be sent to Cresskill, N.J., over the Erie Railroad or to Dumont, N.J., over the West Shore Railroad. Reference to Tenafly, N.J., in connection with Camp Merritt, is unnecessary and not desired."

Secretary Daniels has appointed Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, a member of the Navy Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. The Navy commission is a distinct and separate organization from the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, which supervises similar activities in the Army camps, although both commissions have the same chairman, Raymond B. Fosdick. Since the war began Mrs. Stotesbury has been actively engaged in providing recreation and entertainment for sailors and marines in training stations and on shore leave, and her work with the commission will be in this connection.

The women of the Quartermaster Corps are very anxious to help equip the enlisted men of the corps with knitted garments. To do this much yarn is needed. Contributions of money for the purchase of yarn are most earnestly desired from all those, men and women, interested in the corps. These contributions may be sent to Mrs. I. W. Littell, 1842 Lamont street, N.W., Chairman; or to Mrs. Herbert Lord, the Ontario Apartments, Treasurer, Washington, D.C.

GENERAL STAFF REORGANIZATION.

Further details as to the reorganization of the General Staff of the Army were made public on Feb. 10 through the Committee on Public Information, which announced that the Secretary of War on Feb. 7 had directed the Adjutant General of the Army to issue a General Order as to the matter. The changes in personnel to be made were not announced at the time. Following is the text of the memorandum:

Chief of Staff to Supervise and Co-ordinate.

The Chief of the General Staff, with the assistance of the War Council created under General Orders No. 160, Dec. 20, 1917, is the immediate adviser of the Secretary of War upon all matters relating to the military establishment and is charged by the Secretary of War with the planning and development of the Army program in its entirety. He exercises such supervising and co-ordinating powers and secures such information as his judgment may dictate to the end that the war policies of the Secretary of War may be harmoniously executed by the several Corps, Bureaus and all other agencies of the military establishment and the Army program to its last detail be carried out speedily and efficiently. The planning of the Army program in its entirety, the constant development thereof in its larger aspects and the relating this program to the General Staff and the entire Army will be the duty of the Chief of Staff and the War Council. The burden upon the Chief of Staff, the Assistant Chiefs of Staff and the officers forming the General Staff in their duties in connection with the administration of the Army program by the military establishment has so increased that it becomes immediately necessary to organize the General Staff into responsible divisions.

Accordingly the Chief of Staff is directed to organize the General Staff into five main divisions under his direct control and to attach to the General Staff such personnel, officers and civilians that the work of the General Staff may proceed. Each division shall be under an officer who shall have full power to act for the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff upon all matters charged to his division. Such divisions and duties of each are as follows:

Five Main Divisions for General Staff.

One. Executive Division: This division shall take charge of the office of the Chief of Staff under an officer to be known as the Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff, who shall be an assistant to the Chief of Staff. The Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff shall act for the Chief of Staff or the Acting Chief of Staff during their respective absences. This division shall have cognizance and control of the following subjects:

(1) To supervise the organization, administration and methods of all divisions of the General Staff and the several Bureaus, Corps and other agencies of the War Department, to the end that all such matters may be comprehensively treated and the activities of all such agencies may be co-ordinated, duplication of work avoided, harmonious action secured, and all unnecessary machinery of organization and administration eliminated.

(2) The collection, compilation and maintenance of all statistical information obtained from the several Bureaus, Corps or other agencies of the military establishment both as to troops and supplies as well as all other statistical information obtained from outside sources relating to the war program for transmission to the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, the War Council, the General Staff and the several divisions thereof.

(3) Military Intelligence concerning Espionage, counter-Espionage, Fire Prevention and other matters thereto related.

(4) Requisitions and Permits.

(5) Promotions and Assignments.

(6) The Militia Bureau and Federal Guards.

Two. War Plans Division: This division shall undertake the study of and submit reports upon all matters referred to it from time to time by the Chief of Staff and shall be in charge of an officer designated as the Director of the War Plans Division. This officer will be an assistant to the Chief of Staff and shall be President of the War College and in charge of all activities at the War College. The duties of this division shall also include the following matters:

(1) Plans for the organization of all branches of the Army.

(2) The study and determination of the types and the quantities of equipment for all branches of the Army, and the approval of design and types of equipment submitted by the several Bureaus; supervision of research and invention by the several Bureaus or other agencies of the military establishment in connection with equipment.

(3) Projects for National Defense.

(4) Training for all branches of the Army, the tactics and methods of warfare to be employed, together with all publications having relation thereto, and the supervision of military schools.

(5) Military Intelligence as related to Army operations and the translation and compilation of foreign documents relating to military affairs.

(6) Collection, compilation and maintenance of complete military records.

(7) Proposed legislation and the preparation of regulations and rules for the military establishment.

Three. Purchase and Supply Division: This division shall have cognizance of and supervision over the purchase and production of all munitions and other supplies required for the use of the Army, under an officer designated as the Director of Purchases and Supplies, who shall be an Assistant to the Chief of Staff. The duties of this division shall include the following matter:

(1) The supervision and direction of all purchase, procurement and production activities of the several Bureaus, Corps and other agencies of the War Department.

The co-ordination and co-operation of the purchase and procurement activities of the several Bureaus, Corps and other agencies of the War Department.

The representing of the Army in all arrangements for co-ordinating the purchase and procurement activities of the several Bureaus, Corps and agencies of the War Department with other agencies of the Government and with the Allies.

(2) The determination of purchasing and manufacturing priorities between the several Bureaus, Corps and other agencies within the War Department and in relation to other agencies of the Government, and also the determination of preference to be afforded to contractors for supplies in the matter of shortage of fuel, power, raw materials.

(3) The supervision and co-ordination of all appropriations, estimates and requirements and other financial matters relating to the purchase of munitions and all other supplies.

(4) There shall be in the Purchase and Supply Divi-

sion the office of Surveyor General of Supplies under an officer or a civilian.

It shall be the duty of the Surveyor General of Supplies to provide that all arrangements for the purchase, procurement and production of all munitions and other supplies for the use of the Army shall be so co-related and otherwise scheduled as most effectually to forward the Army program and most advantageously utilize the industrial resources of the country.

Four. Storage and Traffic Division: This division shall have cognizance and control of the transportation of all branches of the Army and of all munitions and other supplies for the Army both by land and sea and all storage facilities in connection therewith, under an officer designated as the Director of Storage and Traffic, who shall be an Assistant to the Chief of Staff. The duties of this division shall include the following matters:

(1) All movements of troops, as well as of munitions and of supplies of every kind, including raw materials and finished products both during manufacture and after assembly, to points of embarkation, interior points and overseas points, and in and out of all storage.

(2) All inland traffic, embarkation service and overseas service relating to the Army program, including the employment of all Army transports engaged in the Trans-Atlantic service and such commercial shipping as may be used to supplement that service, including all arrangements with the Navy Department for convoy service.

(3) All storage for munitions and all other supplies of the Army on the seaboard and at interior points.

Direct correspondence between the Director of Storage and Traffic and the commanding officers of ports of embarkation is authorized. Copies of all requisitions, requests, and information of every character received from the Commanding General of our forces in Europe, or his subordinates, which bear upon reinforcements or renewals of supplies will be transmitted to the Director of Storage and Traffic, and, in general, this officer is charged with the duty of arranging that all supplies for our forces in this country and in Europe shall be forwarded in the most expeditious and convenient manner, and to that end he is authorized to exercise control of Army shipment, both within the territory of the United States and as the same relates to the overseas haul.

The embarkation service created under Section 3, G.O. 102, W.I.P. 1917, is hereby transferred to the Storage and Traffic Division.

Five. Army Operations Division: This division shall have cognizance and control of Army operations under an officer who is designated as the Director of Operations, who shall be an Assistant to the Chief of Staff. The duties of this division shall include the following matters:

(1) The operation of all branches of the Army, the recruitment and mobilization of the Army, the personnel of troops, the selection of special troops, the movements and distribution of troops, and the determination of all overseas priorities.

(2) The assignment of equipment to all branches of the Army and the determination of priorities with respect to such assignments.

(3) The supervision and co-ordination of camp sites, cantonments, army posts, hospitals, sanitation, construction plans and projects as the same relate to all branches of the Army.

Note. The organization of the General Staff as now established by the Secretary of War and as related to the several Bureaus, Corps and other agencies of the military establishment is shown upon the chart published under date of Feb. 5, 1918, by the office of the Chief of Staff.

The officer in charge of each of the five divisions of the General Staff herein created will be furnished such personnel, commissioned and civilian, and such clerical assistance as may be necessary to enable him to fully execute his duties and each division, with the exception of the War Plans Division, will have office space in the War Department Building.

Division Chiefs Authorized to Issue Instructions.

The officer in charge of each division of the General Staff is authorized to issue instructions of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff as to matters within his control which involve the carrying out of policies approved by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, and may confer this authority to the chiefs of sections within his Division.

The chiefs of the several Bureaus, Corps and other agencies of the military establishment will co-operate to the fullest extent in the execution of this order. It will be their duty to promptly transmit all information called for as to the number and condition of troops, the condition of all equipment, munitions and all other supplies of the Army, all arrangements for their purchase and production, and generally all information within their cognizance relating to the war program, either through the Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff for the immediate use of the several Divisions of the General Staff, or when ordered so to do, direct to the Chief of the Division of the General Staff particularly interested.

The Chiefs of the several Bureaus, Corps and other agencies of the military establishment will communicate directly with the Chiefs of the several Divisions of the General Staff upon all matters as to which the latter have control.

General Orders No. 5, and General Orders No. 167 are revoked with reference to the duties set forth in such two orders.

EXPLANATION OF THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

The War Department authorized on Feb. 12 a statement explanatory of the memorandum of the Secretary of War directing the issuance of general orders for a reorganization of the General Staff.

The General Staff, it states, is to operate through five main administrative divisions, each directed by a military officer with powers to act for the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff in matters within the jurisdiction of that division.

Purchase and Supply Division.

As Director of Purchases and Supplies, Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce will have supervisory charge of all purchases made by the several purchasing bureaus of the War Department. Associated with and subordinate to General Pierce is a civilian "Surveyor of Purchases and Supplies" Mr. Edward H. Stettinius, of New York, whose recent appointment has been noted. The function of Mr. Stettinius will be largely that of a surveyor of the industrial field, and an accelerator of war supplies. He is to be instrumental in maintaining an even flow of production to the purchasing agencies of the War Department, keeping track of the capacity and production of contractors. If there are changes in the requirements of the American Expeditionary Forces orders for these changes must be passed on down the line by Mr. Stet-

nius, so that the production may be in accord with the demand. He will also watch closely the transportation and shipping situation in order that the production and deliveries of war materials may properly proceed. "In other words," says the memorandum, "Mr. Stettinius, a business man and purchasing agent of vast experience, may figuratively be called the 'surveying eye' for the Director of Purchases and Supplies." He will endeavor to mobilize industry for the war needs of the Department, and when a certain article is required he will know where that article may be readily obtained, and the price. The memorandum continues:

"In conjunction with the division of which General Pierce is the head the purchasing agencies of the War Department will continue their operations. It is not intended that the Director of Purchases and Supplies shall take over their routine purchasing activities. He will determine priorities of manufacture and purchase, and make estimates of requirements, having at his disposal the knowledge and business experience of Mr. Stettinius.

"If the Ordnance Department, for instance, should require 100,000 shells the procedure would be consultation with the Surveyor of Purchases and Supplies to ascertain with whom the order should be placed, and when delivery might be expected. The Ordnance Department then would proceed to purchase the shells, as it has heretofore, and would draft and execute a contract for the material. Before final ratification this contract passes through the hands of General Pierce. The actual details of the purchase, however, would be handled by the Ordnance Department and in the majority of instances the signed contract would be placed before the Director of Supplies and Purchases for final visé. In the case of very large orders it is likely that he will pass upon the contract both before and after its making. The same system will prevail in the letting of contracts for other materials needed for the Army—clothes, shoes, drugs, uniforms, etc. The office of the Director of P. and S. thus becomes a clearing house for all orders placed by the War Department, although the actual details of contracts will be handled as heretofore by the subordinate bureaus. The Director is the overhead purchasing agency, with a general eye on the industrial field and a comprehensive grasp of production condition and prices. The director is empowered to determine priority where two branches of the War Department require the same article. In the event the War Department should require some article also required by the Navy, or other departments, or the allied countries, the Director of P. and S. will confer with a purchasing representative of the other department, and the War Industries Board, and priorities then will be determined.

"For the internal requirements of the War Department alone the director, General Pierce, is the arbiter of priority and, exercising this function, will avail himself of the advice of the Surveyor of P. and S., Mr. Stettinius. It is planned that under this system there shall be co-ordination, system and overhead regulation in the letting of contracts by the purchasing branches—signal, medical, quartermaster and engineer.

Storage and Traffic Division.

"In addition to his duties as Quartermaster General, Major Gen. George W. Goethals will act as Director of Storage and Traffic. In this latter capacity General Goethals will direct priorities of storage and war traffic in the United States, the embarkation of supplies and troops, inland war transportation and storage at inland points, embarkation points and overseas points. In exercising these duties General Goethals must work in conjunction with the Shipping Board, the Director General of Railroads, and the several supply bureaus. He will, of course, maintain co-operative relations with the overhead division of purchases and supplies, headed by General Pierce, which furnishes the supplies for storage or traffic.

Director of Operations.

"Under the reorganization plan a permanent Director of Operations is to be named. This officer will direct the operations of all branches of the Army, including tank and gas service, recruiting, mobilization, movements and distribution of troops, construction plans and projects, assignment of equipment, overseas priorities, decision as to camp sites, cantonments and posts and personnel. At present Brig. Gen. Henry Jersey, N.A. (Colonel, Engrs.), is acting for the General Staff in this capacity.

"There is also to be appointed a permanent executive assistant to the Chief of Staff, who will direct military intelligence, administration and control, requisitions and permits, promotions and assignments, translation and compilation, fire prevention and other administrative matters. This work is now in charge of Brig. Gen. W. S. Graves, of the General Staff.

"The fifth division will be headed by the president of the War College. In the absence of Brig. Gen. P. D. Lochridge, president, Col. D. W. Ketcham is acting. This assistant to the Chief of Staff will supervise war plans, organization of all branches of the Army, research and inventions, tactics, the training of the Army, the methods of warfare, military schools, projects for national defense, regulations, rules and publications.

War Council Will Co-operate.

"Co-operating with the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff is the War Council, of which the Assistant Secretary of War is a member. This body occupies an advisory capacity in major problems and in the formation of departmental policies."

STATUS OF ENEMY ALIENS.

An important opinion as to the status of enemy aliens has been rendered in the Federal Court at Montgomery, Ala., which we receive through the courtesy of Lieut. Col. Hubert J. Turney, judge advocate of the 37th Division, who, with Thomas D. Sanford, U.S. Attorney, appeared for the Government in the case. In substance the court decided that "the action of the President of the United States, through the officials designated by law, in ordering the summary arrest and detention under Section 4067 of an enemy alien within the United States after the declaration of war between the United States and Austria-Hungary is conclusive and not subject to judicial review on habeas corpus." This was rendered by Henry D. Clayton, District Judge, in the case of one Oscar Gruber, a citizen of Croatia, who since the President's proclamation of Dec. 11, 1917, has been held in confinement as an alien Austrian enemy by the U.S. Marshal and who applied for a writ of habeas corpus. The following is a syllabus of the grounds for the opinion:

"A subject or citizen of the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian government residing within the United

States when Congress declares a state of war to exist between these governments and who has never been actually naturalized, but has merely declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States is in law an alien enemy. Section 4057, R.S.U.S., vesting the President with summary power to order the arrest and detention of alien enemies is not limited or restricted by Section 4069, R.S.U.S., authorizing United States courts, upon complaint and after hearing, to detain alien enemies; such section providing simply a method of dealing with alien enemies additional to that in Section 4069, R.S.U.S. Courts do not pass upon disputed questions of fact on habeas corpus."

ARMY IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.

The War Department authorizes the announcement that it has been decided to assign a number to each man in the Armies of the United States. These numbers, beginning at No. 1 and continuing without limit and without alphabetical prefix or affix, will be stamped on the metal identification tags now worn by soldiers. The numbers will be assigned as of Feb. 28 and will be distributed among soldiers both in this country and with the American Expeditionary Forces. General Pershing concurs in the plan for numbering the men, which had been under consideration in the office of The Adjutant General both prior to and since the receipt of General Pershing's cablegram. For the present no numbers will be assigned to officers and civilians serving with the Army. Should it be deemed necessary later to give them numbers the process will be independent of the numbering of the enlisted men. Extracts from orders issued in connection with this give substantially as follows the details of the system as worked out by The Adjutant General and approved by the Chief of Staff:

"In order to insure prompt and accurate identification the Department has adopted a system of numbering enlisted men of Army only, which system provides for but one series of numbers, without alphabetical prefix, for all enlisted men in, or who may enter, Army regardless of organization, arm, corps or department. Numbering begins with one and continues consecutively without limit. Consecutive numbers will not be given men of same name. The number assigned a soldier will become a part of his official designation, will never be changed and will never be assigned to another soldier. It will be entered on identification tags and will be entered plainly on all individual records of soldier and will be used in connection with soldier's name in rolls, reports and returns in which his name appears.

"As some time will elapse before records of soldiers on file in the War Department are properly numbered all casualty reports, until further orders, should continue to include full name, grade and organization as well as number after numbers have been assigned.

"Blocks of numbers will be allotted by The Adjutant General of the Army, to the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, to department commanders and to commanding generals of divisional camps, ports of embarkation and recruit depots. Assignment of numbers to enlisted men of Army generally will be made as of Feb. 28, 1918, and effort will be made to number in United States on that date all enlisted men then in service in United States. Effort will be made to number in United States all enlisted men entering service in United States on and after March 1, 1918.

"To men in service at time of muster on that date numbers will be assigned by their immediate commanding officers, or by officers under whose immediate jurisdiction they are serving. To men subsequently entering Service numbers will be assigned by recruiting or other proper officers at time of enlistment in, or otherwise entering, the Service.

"Great care will be taken to prevent the assignment of two or more numbers to the same man. The number assigned each individual in service at muster of Feb. 28 will be entered opposite soldier's name on muster roll of that date on which soldier is shown as present and will be first entry in column of remarks thereof. * * *

"The necessity for the adoption of a system of numbering enlisted men arises from the fact that in many cases, two or more, and sometimes many, enlisted men bear identical names, and from the fact that in numerous cases the names of enlisted men are identical except only as to one or two letters. It is obvious that in such cases as these there is likelihood of great difficulty and confusion in identifying the records of a particular individual whose name is at hand. In this connection it may be remarked that in the British, French and German armies the enlisted men are numbered. In view of the facts hereinbefore stated and in view of General Pershing's recommendation, there can be little doubt that some system of numbering, at least, the enlisted men is necessary."

THE MEXICAN SERVICE BADGE.

Many of our readers seem to have gathered the impression that all men who served on the Mexican border are entitled to a Mexican War Service badge. By reference to the official order which was published in this paper on Dec. 20 and which we republish below, it will be seen that there are certain conditions of real-battle or near-battle experience required to have been undergone by those of the border patrol who did not go into Mexico with the Vera Cruz expedition or with the Pershing expedition. Here is the order, from G.O. 155, Dec. 12, 1917, War Dept.:

1. By authority of the President, a service badge with ribbon, to be known as the Mexican Service Badge, will be issued to all officers and enlisted men who are now, or may hereafter be, in the military service of the United States and whose service has been under the following conditions:

(a) In Mexico, afloat or ashore, as members of the Vera Cruz expedition, between April 24, 1914, and Nov. 26, 1914.

(b) In Mexico as members of the punitive or other authorized expeditions between March 14, 1916, and Feb. 7, 1917.

(c) Those who were actually present and participated in an engagement against Mexicans between April 12, 1911, and Feb. 7, 1917, in which there were casualties on the side of the United States troops.

(d) Those who were present as members of the Mexican border patrol, between April 12, 1911, and Feb. 7, 1917, in proximity to an engagement between Mexicans which resulted in casualties among their own company, troop, battery, or detachment.

2. The distribution of this badge will be governed by the provisions of Article VIII, Compilation of General Orders, Circulars, and Bulletins, War Department, 1881-1915. No individual will be entitled to more than one Mexican Service Badge.

3. Persons not now in the Army of the United States, who, if they had remained in the Service would be entitled to this badge, and whose separation from the Service has been hon-

erable, may apply to The Adjutant General of the Army for authority to purchase and wear the Mexican Service Badge.

Navy Cuban and Haitian Medals.

No Navy campaign medal for the Vera Cruz expedition has been authorized. Cuban Pacification and Haitian campaign medals for the Navy are now available for distribution to officers and enlisted men of the Navy, as are the accompanying ribbons to be worn in lieu thereof. The reverse side of the Cuban medal shows a female figure, and the Haitian medal is distinguished by a typical scene of that island, suspended by a ribbon of blue and red.

WORK OF THE ARMY Q.M. CORPS.

In the popular mind the assignment of an officer to the Quartermaster Corps of the Army is considered to be a sinecure, but a visit to the Quartermaster Depot of the Army at 39 Whitehall street, New York city, the most important Q.M. Depot in the United States at the present time, will quickly dispel any illusions one may have in this respect. This place is a veritable bee-hive of industry; hundreds of officers and clerks are constantly on the move, days, nights and Sundays, apparently without method, but when the system is studied it is found that every move is related to some important subject. Instead of an aimless confusion there is the highest degree of efficiency and economy; every move has its direct object, and that object is accomplished in the quickest and shortest way.

In the ordinary commercial or manufacturing concern it is considered that an average purchase of several thousand dollars a day is wonderful, but here is a purchasing department that buys on an average of more than a million dollars a day, day in and day out, and the purchases are of such a wide variety that the ordinary buyer would be utterly confused—uniforms, automobiles, tents, tooth-brushes, brooms, field stoves—every possible article used in the Army with the exception of ordnance.

The plan of buying is charted to work along the lines of least resistance and is divided into divisions or branches, each handling a line of material entirely dissimilar to that of the other. For instance, the Clothing and Equipage Branch buys everything connected with the outfitting of a soldier—his uniform, underclothing, tent, flags, bugles, etc. The Motor Branch handles all matters concerned with motor transportation—automobiles, trucks, trailers, gasoline, tires, repairs and all else that enters into the traction facilities of the Army. The duties of the Subsistence Branch can readily be imagined, but the enormous quantities of foodstuffs purchased every day, from canned goods to cattle on the hoof, are staggering. The Transportation Branch looks after all rail and boat transportation carrying supplies to or from the warehouses, as well as the motor truck delivery required by the depot, and finally there is the Miscellaneous Branch, which purchases everything not included in the above four definite branches.

In addition to the offices in the Army Building, the Depot Quartermaster controls directly enormous warehouses at Governors Island and Hoboken, where the surplus supplies are stored awaiting requisition overseas, or to the different camps and cantonments.

No army can fight or perform its functions unless properly clothed and fed, and it can readily be deduced that the success of our armies abroad depends very largely for success on the efficiency of the Quartermaster Corps in New York. That their wants will be promptly and properly served is assured in the designation of the two officers in charge of the New York depot.

Col. Thomas H. Slavens, U.S.A., the Depot Quartermaster, is in absolute control of the entire depot, his executive functions embracing the Supplies, Finance, Administration and Transportation divisions. To Colonel Slavens's wonderful administrative ability is due in very great measure the fact that our troops abroad have been so quickly and completely equipped, and to him will be due, in large measure, their ability to cope successfully with the foe. To Col. Alexander M. Davis, U.S.A., who is officer in charge of the Supplies Division, can be attributed the successful results secured in the purchasing of vast quantities of material required for the Army and its proper disposition on requisition. Colonel Davis brings to his position the accumulated knowledge gained during a large experience in the United States and in the Philippines in the management and handling of the Quartermaster's Department. His mastery of the innumerable details constantly arising in the conduct of the affairs of his division is wonderful. His grasp of the essentials is broad and his application of necessary measures prompt and effective. Not only the Army, but the people of the country are indeed fortunate in having two such officers as Colonel Slavens and Colonel Davis in control of this most important branch of the Service, and are safe in the knowledge that everything that ability, experience, knowledge and intelligence can do is being done for the soldiers in France.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

The personnel of the U.S. Coast Guard are now entitled to free treatment as patients of the U.S. Public Health Service. This decision of the Comptroller was made in reply to a request for a decision made by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service through the Secretary of the Treasury.

That the designation of an Army officer as disbursing officer to pay civilian employees of an executive department would be unauthorized, the Comptroller states in reply to a letter of inquiry from the Secretary of War. He adds that such a detail "would be in the nature of requiring the officer to perform the duties of a civil position for which the law has otherwise provided." This point was raised owing to the necessity of having more disbursing officers in the Ordnance Department to pay the additional forces of employees in that department. The Comptroller holds that "the employees of the Ordnance Department are broadly employees of an executive department" and that the Revised Statutes provide for the appointment of disbursing clerks."

DAUGHTERS OF CINCINNATI SCHOLARSHIP.

The report of the Scholarship Committee of the Daughters of the Cincinnati submitted by its chairman, Miss Margaret P. Hillhouse, on Jan. 29 states the society's sixth student and first representative of the Navy, after a course of four years in Domestic Art, was graduated from Teachers College of Columbia University in June, 1917. She was a painstaking scholar and most appreciative of the advantages enjoyed through the foundation of the Daughters of the Cincinnati. She is now teaching in The National School of Domestic Art and Science in Washington.

Her successor is the most advanced student to become

a beneficiary of the scholarship, holding the degree of B.A., Wellesley, 1916. She applied for admission to a post-graduate course in Columbia, was awarded the Cincinnati scholarship, and in September began the study of bacteriology and biology, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and also pursues the academic course in physics at Barnard College. She also performs an hour of laboratory work each day for one of the doctors, for which she receives suitable remuneration. Though not of Cincinnati ancestry, she is of an old and well-known Maryland family, distinguished in the annals of the Regular Army. Her grandfather graduated at the head of his class at West Point; her father, in the Corps of Engineers, served his country in many important public works, and also commanded troops of the line in the Philippine Islands and at the relief of the legations in China. As the course of study will be completed in one year, the committee will choose a successor during the present winter.

ADEQUACY OF THE ARMY RATION.

The mess at the United States Army Ambulance Service Camp at Allentown, Pa., was organized July 1, 1917, writes a correspondent. Because of rather unusual conditions at this camp a general mess was operated in which from 3,000 to 5,000 men have been fed daily. During the first three months one civilian superintendent was hired, the rest of the kitchen force being men taken from the enlisted personnel arriving at the camp.

At the end of September this mess declared a dividend of \$18,000, about \$5.50 per capita. On Jan. 1 a second dividend was declared of \$4.50 per capita, amounting to about \$15,000. Thus in six months in which this mess was in operation there has been paid into the company funds of the organizations which were continually in the camp \$10 per capita from the mess. An excellent mess has been maintained and there has been as little complaint concerning mess conditions from this camp as from any in the country, according to the reports of inspectors. There has been an abundance of food, as is indicated by the fact that a Food Survey Board reported the amount of waste from the mess as above the average. This waste, however, was carefully sorted and sold. During the months of October, November and December the mess realized \$2,889.59 from the sale of waste products. These figures afford an additional demonstration of the liberality of the Army ration, especially for the supply of troops when messing together in large numbers.

ARMY REWARDS FOR FIELD SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There has recently occurred at the post where I am stationed an instance that brought out the vicious effects of the present system of punishing officers through their families, for taking part in active service in France or for even attempting to train troops for fighting in France. It must be that the great American people do not understand that through a technicality, a penalty of a loss of thirty per cent. of their pay is being inflicted on Army officers for serving in the field. Army pay consists partly of cash and partly of allowances of necessities of life issued in kind. These allowances for officers and men are not privileges, but are part of their pay. When the Government cannot give the articles themselves it pays cash in place of them. Thus a soldier on duty where he cannot get food from the Government is paid \$1.50 a day commutation and officers on recruiting duty or at Washington are paid from \$30 to \$90 per month commutation for house, fuel and light allowances. Officers have to value these allowances at from \$560 to \$1,040 per year, according to rank, in their income tax valuations whether they get the allowances or the cash commutation for it. Recent technical rulings, under G.O. 86, operate to deprive officers of the allowance portion of their pay, on going into the field, but give them full pay as long as they perform peace duties.

The Coast Artillery has heretofore been comparatively exempt from this form of punishment, because retained in their peace time garrisons. Recent changes have called out a larger proportion to field service and they are now experiencing the same penalty as Cavalry, Infantry and Field Artillery have had since July, 1917, when G.O. 86 went into effect. The following instance is striking for the contrast involved: There are three Coast Artillery captains here. Of these, Captain "A" was promoted a temporary major and ordered to France; Captain "B" was made a major of National Army and sent to training camps; and Captain "C" remained a captain on garrison duty with his company. Notice how the two sent to the field were recompensed for the increased danger, discomfort, separation from families, and expense.

Captain "A" had his pay increased from \$220 to \$275 per month as a temporary major with ten per cent. for foreign service, total \$302.50, an increase of \$82.50 in cash pay; at the same time forfeiting his allowances. He, therefore, had to arrange for the permanent housing of his family as he is not entitled to a government house, fuel, or light after leaving his garrison, under the new decision. He had to pay \$45 rent, with a fuel cost of \$18 and light of \$4 per month. The family being too far to obtain commissary privileges at a post, have to pay \$8 per month more for supplies than at a post. It costs him \$30 per month extra for his separate mess, striker, etc. Total extra cost of replacing curtailed allowances \$105, to offset his \$82.50 raise on his promotion. That is, being made a temporary major for the war and sent to France costs him \$22.50 net per month, instead of giving a raise commensurate with the promotion.

Captain "B" found that when he went to training camp, his family, through courtesy of post commander, an old friend, would be allowed, without expense to the Government, to continue to live in the same house that they have had as a right, under the law, for the preceding three years. But they must be prepared to vacate at any moment, as being in the field, he could have no permanent station, under G.O. 86—a Department decision, not a law. Captain "B" (now major temporarily) received a \$65 raise in pay. He has to pay \$20 per month for fuel and \$3 per month for light for the government house his family is still in, as his allowance of fuel was stopped when he went to teach soldiers in the field how to fight. He has to get certain equipment, his post quartermaster was compelled to refuse the right to purchase these at cost, which right has been in effect for one hundred years. Major "B" therefore had to pay a tradesman \$9 a pair for two pair of exactly the same shoes the quartermaster could have sold him at \$4.55 per pair; also \$10 a piece for two blankets which the Government sells at \$5.25; and forty-five cents a pair for a dozen light wool socks on which government price is twenty-five cents; and \$7 apiece for three flannel shirts, government contract price \$3.08 each. He actu-

ally paid out \$41.50 in profits to tradesmen, above the Government price for the same articles. All of his first month's raise will be required to pay tradesmen profits on his equipment. Should his family be required to vacate the Government house, his expense will probably be those of Major "A," or \$105, and his \$65 cash raise will be converted into a net reduction of \$40 per month.

The third officer, Captain "C," is still on captain's duty and enjoying his lawful allowance of house, fuel, and light. He will have to value these privileges in his income tax declaration as part of his pay, which they are. The value of a captain's house allowance is \$576 and his fuel and light allowance \$178 at this post. If this third captain should be ordered into the field as a captain, and not as a temporary major, as were his neighbors, he will be punished by a loss of \$754 from his income.

All of these officers entered the Regular Army with the knowledge that the actual pay was very much below the civilian standards of pay for positions of similar responsibility, capacity, and technical education and training. It has been an unquestioned matter of fact and practice under the law that the officer's low pay was, in a measure, compensated for by his allowance. This represented both economy and efficiency for the Government, just as the supply of rations, clothes, fuel, barracks, heat, light and medical attention to enlisted men represent both economy and efficiency. Since the outbreak of the war, all of the officers' allowances have been curtailed or abolished, resulting in a thirty per cent. reduction in officers' pay at the same time enlisted men's pay was raised 100 per cent. The Army officer in France has to meet a forty-three per cent. increase in cost of living with a thirty per cent. reduction in income.

It seems that there is no more urgent or patriotic duty than to support measures such as the Watson bill in the Senate or the Vestal bill in the House which will do justice to officers and place these allowances on a legal basis that there will be no technical evasion possible.

BOLO.

RETIRED OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

That a retired officer on active duty should not receive the benefits of any promotion given retired officers unless he has been on duty most of the time since his retirement seems entirely wrong to me. Under present conditions many retired officers with long service, and that in the field commanding troops in action, when they are called back to active service find themselves junior in rank to officers who have had experience at training camp only and have never commanded troops, to say nothing of commanding them in action. The position is an uncomfortable one for the retired officer.

A solution of the matter might be reached by giving retired officers on active duty the rank they would have attained if they had remained on the active list, and also the pay of their rank during their active service in time of war, but on returning to retired status and not on active duty they retain the increased rank, but take the same rate of pay with which they were originally retired—that is to say, the retired pay of the grade with which they were first retired.

Under this plan, when a retired officer is relieved from active duty he would have all the honors that go with rank and title, but no increase in pay while not on duty. If he should desire the increase in pay all that would be necessary would be to take advantage of the opportunities offered to remain on active duty until he had served enough time to be advanced in pay on the retired list under the present law. Under this plan an officer would receive the honor due to rank, age and service without feeling that he was making a raid on the Treasury.

A retired officer who gives up a civil career or business to serve during the war is probably just as patriotic and deserving as one who has been on active duty status all of the time since retirement, as the one is often subjected to a financial loss and also the loss of his business or opportunities, while the other usually holds down the same detail with the same pay, and keeps it in the future, losing nothing.

JUSTICE (ALSO RETIRED).

TREATMENT OF MEN IN TRAINING.

Kansas City, Mo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Have been acting as guardian for over 900 boys in signing enlistment papers for Army and Navy in this city. Also have visited and received reports from the Army cantonments and naval training stations, with a grand total of 400,000 men during the year of 1917, and wish to speak of the deportment and treatment of these men in training in the service of our country.

Have received a great many letters from boys in the Army and Navy, as guardian, and have never received one letter or report, from the one thousand who correspond with me, which has not said that the boys were being treated in first class condition, in respect to food and care. And the boys who were sick and had to go to the hospital have received the best of treatment and care also. Have visited the camps and training stations and have noticed the efficiency and discipline of the officers and men, and it is wonderful. Could not see any unfavorable conditions and have only seen about twenty-five men who were intoxicated out of the 400,000. This is one of the finest achievements the American people have ever accomplished, to send this representative lot of young men of American character who have made this wonderful record. Their deportment and behavior have been observed very carefully, which brings my verdict that the boys of 1917 have gone about their work in a business and ship-shape manner. My prediction is, they will make the greatest record that has ever been made by any Army or Navy in the world, for they are the most wonderful body of men I have ever seen.

PHILIP J. McCARTHY.

PRAISE OF THE TEMPORARY LIEUTENANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It seems to me that a great injustice has been done the temporary second lieutenants and I sincerely hope for the interests of our country and the Army, that the wrong will be righted. Most of those I have come into close contact with are reliable and energetic men and perfectly capable of assuming command of a company at war strength.

Give me a temporary second lieutenant and I will remain assured that I have a valuable and conscientious assistant at all times, a man who is not making of the Army a job, but a profession.

REGULAR ARMY COMPANY COMMANDER,

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports Feb. 8-14.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Location of the American Front.

From a comparison of various reports and dispatches relating to the operation in eastern France it appears that the United States troops now hold a front of somewhat more than five and less than eight miles on the southern face of the St. Mihiel salient, in French Lorraine, to the east of the River Meuse. The appearance of a new antagonist in this area has stimulated the Germans to undertake numerous minor operations, having for their object the capture of small American parties, but the nature of the ground held by our men discourages any plans that the enemy might form for a serious attack to profit by the newness of the defenders.

The French still apparently hold Flirey on the American right and the Apremont area on the American left. The two are about eight miles apart. At Flirey, during the week, the French beat off an enemy raid; a French account of our operations recently spoke of the Americans as being able to look from their positions westward toward the Apremont Wood. A German report of Feb. 9 referred to the capture of Americans near Xivray and Seicheprey, two villages along the Apremont-Flirey line. Seicheprey, that nearest to Flirey, is on higher ground than Xivray, to the left, situated on the small River Mad. West of Xivray the bed of this stream is marshy and dotted with numerous pools and several lakes, which render the line easy of defense for some three miles. One of the French military press writers refers to this area as the least exposed on the French front at the present time. Although little protected by heights the ground is protected by its undrained and watery condition at the present wet season. The United States forces evidently must rest their front upon a base to the south, they cannot readily from this base extend their front far westward. Beyond an extension of three or four miles in that direction they would find themselves beyond the apex of the salient, in positions where contact could not readily be maintained with the base supporting their present positions. To the right, however, their front could extend eastward for a dozen miles before reaching the next natural division point, the Moselle River. It would not be surprising, therefore, to find our troops in the early future holding the twenty miles or so of front that lies between the Meuse and Moselle rivers. A line of this length, held with the same relative force that the British apparently have employed in Flanders, would require the services of an army of two or three hundred thousand men. The creation of a new force in this region would offer a menace to the Germans' St. Mihiel salient and their grip on the upper Meuse River, at St. Mihiel itself. The likelihood that we may hear much of the activities in this region in the months to come suggests a consideration of the nature of the deep and narrow gorges, cut into the French lines, which the invader has held since the first months of the war.

The St. Mihiel salient conforms with fair regularity to the shape of a wedge driven some twenty miles southward from the frontier to the Meuse River. Less than ten miles back of that frontier, on the German side, and on the axis of the wedge, prolonged to the rear, lies the German fortress of Metz, defending the western approach to German Lorraine. Metz is the most considerable objective on enemy territory lying within immediate reach of an Ally blow. But the salient that the enemy holds has the value for him of keeping the Ally troops at a distance from the fortress save for a narrow front to the south of it. As a preliminary to aggressive operations against Metz, therefore, it would be necessary to occupy the entire salient. In character, the territory enclosed within the wedge is partly flat and wet, partly hilly and wooded, the latter in the direction of the apex, the former in that of the base. From the portion of the line held by our troops the Mad, in its northeasterly course forms the chief natural avenue of ingress into the German position. Impassable at this time of year, the valley of the Mad becomes strategically practicable during the dry part of the year. It then offers one of three routes of attack, of which the other two issue from the respective base corners of the salient. Never have the French attempted a heavy offensive from all three directions at once, and never, perhaps, have they concentrated about the salient so large a force as, with the addition of the American forces to their own they may be able to concentrate in the coming season. On this account the coming into line of the United States troops at their present point of appearance develops a menace against an important and even vital spot in the anatomy of the German front, such as must seriously affect the Germans' own plans for the forthcoming campaign.

As noted in the weekly statement of Secretary Baker, Austrian divisions never before employed on the entrenched western front, are believed to have been moved thither of late and placed in the rear for use as reserves. The increase in the German forces, at the same time, is said to continue steadily. On the front itself, the minor activities proceed, carried on with especial intensity in the Lorraine region. The German raiders were repulsed near Flirey, reports Paris Feb. 8; Berlin tells of a German raid near Bezonsaux, north of Verdun. On the night of Feb. 8-9 the French penetrated an enemy position near Disoncourt (Lorraine) and took thirty prisoners, and the Germans made a surprise attack north of Ronvoux. North of Verdun the Germans were repulsed on Feb. 10 near Camiers Wood. West of Remenauville, between that place and Flirey, the French on Feb. 11 captured 250 prisoners. Numerous minor actions took place likewise in other areas, notably in Flanders (British front), on the Ailette, in Champagne and in Alsace. On Feb. 13 the French in Champagne carried out a raid of an unusual sort, entering and destroying three lines of trenches near Butte du Mesnil, on a 1,200 yard front and taking about 100 prisoners.

Operation of U.S. Forces.

The detail operations of the American troops during the week were extensively reported in unofficial but censored dispatches. Our Artillery was active during the night of Feb. 8 and the day following, and obtained results against enemy masked guns which it shelled. In a night encounter between patrols on the 8th an American party of ten is reported to have been wiped out, save for one wounded man who made his way back to the trenches. The killed are given as five, those taken prisoners, four. Our men had apparently entered an ambush set by a superior German party in front of the American wire area. Americans took part in last week's air raid upon Metz, and one of them engaged and sent to earth an enemy flyer who shared in an attack on the party. On the night of Feb. 11 American artillery shelled a portion of the opposing line with intense fire. Among the casualties for the week a large proportion were Artillerymen;

an indication both of the nature of the ground and of the character of the fighting in which the Americans have chiefly thus far been engaged.

ITALIANS HOLD RECENT GAINS ON THE BRENTA.

In the face of several local efforts to dislodge them from some of the positions gained in their recent advance, the Italians preserved their line intact during the present week. As on previous occasions, their artillery protection sufficed in most cases to check the enemy. Following artillery duels and patrol encounters on Feb. 8 and 9, the Austrians launched several violent offensive thrusts on Feb. 10 to the east and west of the Frenzela stream. At Mt. Vaibella and Col del Rosso the Italian batteries checked the attackers, while farther east, on the south slope of Sasso Rosso, the Austrians failed to take possession of an evacuated system of trenches, which the barrage fire made unapproachable. On the morning of the 11th, renewed enemy attacks met with the same outcome, despite the employment, according to Rome, of considerable forces. The Teuton report claimed the capture of 176 prisoners, but did not mention that the attacks had enabled the Austrians to retain any trench positions. On the lower Plave, the enemy tried to regain a footing on the western bank, but was driven off. Again on Feb. 12 the Austrian attacks on the Brenta were renewed at Col Capuli, but failed.

BREAK UP OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

A treaty of peace, signed by the enemy powers with the lately formed state of Ukraine, and a declaration on the part of the Bolsheviks, abandoning the war against the Teuton powers, both announced during the week, mark the passing of the Russian front as an element in the war. Farther agreements with some of the other constituent parts of the former Russian Empire are in prospect, and may shortly bring about conditions of peace along almost the whole of the front. What military activity continues in Russia is for the time being in the nature of civil strife between the central and the seceding portions of the disintegrating nation. The status of Finland, the Baltic provinces and Poland with regard to the Central Empires remains to be settled, Rumania alone has definitely refused to negotiate peace with Germany. Apparently the Rumanians, although entirely isolated from help, rely on support in the form of an aggressive policy to be undertaken by the Allied forces in Macedonia.

The military events within Russia, which we have reviewed during the past few months, although not a direct part of the war, help to account for the present disappearance of Russia from the list of the belligerents. The failure of the revolts of Korniloff and Kaledines marked the downfall of the party which favored Russia's continuation in the war. The retention of the central power by the Bolsheviks drove the Ukrainians and Finns to seek a separate existence, and the military efforts of the Bolsheviks to overcome the tendency to secession drove the Ukraine into the arms of the Teutons. It is too early to attempt to say whether or not an overturn within Russia may in the future array a new Slavic army against the Germans or Austrians; for the present the military chapter on the Russian front is closed. It may be reopened in case of a political change at Petrograd, or by a possible Teuton effort to seize Petrograd in spite of the Bolshevik decision to cease warfare and disband the armies at the front.

THE SITUATION IN MACEDONIA.

In Macedonia, Serbian troops have engaged in minor fighting with the Bulgars. Apart from aerial and artillery operations the front has otherwise been quiet. A Swiss account of the situation tells of Teuton preparations now in progress for an early offensive in Macedonia. The objects of such an offensive would seem to be the satisfaction of Bulgarian ambitions, the securing of the port of Salonica for the Central Powers and the replacement of a pro-German government in Greece. The nature of the country, the difficulty of bringing an effectual force to bear beyond the Balkan barrier have hitherto turned the German leaders away from thoughts of a serious offensive in this direction.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., and Oscar Terry Crosby, American member of the Inter-Allied Council on War Purchases and Finance, arrived in London from Paris on Feb. 7 and were joined on the following day by a number of French ministers. A meeting of the finance section of the Inter-Allied Council was held. It was attended by British Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law, and various questions involved in the conduct of the war were discussed.

The British casualties reported in the week ending Feb. 11 are 7,077, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—officers, 73; men, 1,360. Wounded or missing—officers, 135; men, 5,489.

Nineteen British merchantmen were sunk by mine or submarine in the past week, according to the Admiralty statement of Feb. 13. Of these thirteen were vessels of 1,600 tons or more and six were under that tonnage. Three fishing craft also were sunk. Four Italian steamers of more than 1,600 tons were sunk by mine or submarine during the week ended Feb. 9.

The British torpedo boat destroyer Boxer was sunk on the night of Feb. 8, in the English Channel, as the result of a collision, the British Admiralty announced. One boy of the crew is missing. The Boxer displaced 280 tons, was 200 feet long, nineteen feet beam, and was built in 1894. Her complement consisted of forty-five officers and men, and she had a speed of twenty-seven knots.

Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, formerly Chief of the Naval Staff, speaking at Hull, England, on Feb. 8, said: "I am afraid we are in for a bad time for a few months, but by later summer—about August—I believe we will be able to say the submarine menace is killed. I won't say before August, because I always notice when we have an optimistic speech from the Premier or any high official it results in a disaster about the next day. I have told the Premier often enough not to make optimistic speeches about submarines, because I have found the next morning I had to go over to the War Cabinet with a very long list of losses. I would ask them not to make any more optimistic speeches until August, when they can make as many as they like."

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the British House of Commons on Feb. 13 that the National Service Department put into the army 820,645 additional men last year and placed in employment at home 731,000 men and 804,000 women. British guns available in France, he said, had increased by thirty per cent, and the supply of airplanes had been multiplied two and one-half times in 1917 as compared with 1916.

"The enemy made thirty-one air attacks on German territory during January," says a German official state-

ment issued in Berlin on Feb. 12. "Fifteen of this number were made on the Lorraine and Luxemburg industrial districts. The towns raided included Ludwigshafen, Freiburg, Trier (Treves), Friedrichshafen, Rastatt, Offenburg, Mannheim and Karlsruhe. Although the number of attacks compared with those of the previous month was considerably increased, owing to the favorable weather, the damage and losses fortunately were smaller. Five persons were killed and nine wounded. The material damage was insignificant. There was no interruption of work worth mentioning. The enemy lost four airplanes during these attacks."

The French Government, according to press report, has ordered 1,000,000 footballs for the army, to be delivered within seven months.

One French vessel of more than 1,800 tons and one of less than that tonnage were sunk by mine or submarine during the week ending Feb. 9, while one fishing vessel was destroyed. One French merchantman was unsuccessfully attacked.

The British government has taken action against Colonel Repington, formerly military critic of the London Times, under the Defense of the Realm Act for an article which he wrote for the London Morning Post of Feb. 11. The article in question gave information concerning the Inter-Allied Council at Versailles. The first hearing of the case was set for Feb. 16.

What the head of the purchasing department of the Navy thinks of the general proposition to "co-ordinate" all the purchases for the Army and Navy under one bureau is shown by the following statement made by Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., to the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. After stating that the Navy's supply system is giving satisfaction he added: "Such being the case, I greatly regret to see any change seriously discussed or even contemplated whereby the Navy might by any possibility lose the immediate and exclusive control of its own supply system. With respect to the Army, I think it will be found that before we are through the Army is very much more efficient, even in its headquarters' activities, than a great many people think. We are all human—I know I am—and we all make mistakes. The only mistakes we are really blamable for are the mistakes that we repeat or persist in after we know them to be such. I could not possibly look on and see the Navy's supply system interfered with by elaboration, absorption, consolidation, or any other change whatever without making the most earnest effort to prevent it. I do not believe that Congress would crush out an existing and going concern that has proved its right to live. If improvement is needed in the Army (though I am not personally aware that it is, it being no business of mine to inquire into my brother officers' affairs), if possibly some of their systems and plans are not quite so effective as the ideal, and if they see fit to permit us to be of any service to them, it need not disrupt the Navy for the Army to simply consider adopting what is good in the Navy and what the Navy has long tried out with success." Congressman Kelley pressed the point that if such a change was effected the Navy supply system "would probably pass over into this new bureau" to which Paymr. Gen. McGowan replied: "I hope that will be after I am dead." And later he said, after endeavoring through many interruptions to explain to the committee the differences between the Navy and Army purchasing systems: "When everybody gets tired of finding fault with everybody else, reorganization is going to be effected that will produce results, and we are going to win this war."

The Secretary of War authorizes the following announcement: With a view to mobilizing the educational institutions of the country and their facilities for special training there has been created in the War Department a "Committee on Education and Special Training." Associated with this committee will be five civilian educators, known as an "Advisory Board of Educators." The committee will be composed of Col. Hugh S. Johnson, Deputy Provost Marshal General; Lieut. Robert I. Rees, of the General Staff, and Major Grenville Clark, of The Adjutant General's Department. The five advisory members of the committee, whose selection has been approved by the Secretary of War, are: Dr. Charles R. Mann, of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. James R. Angell, of Chicago, Dean of the Faculties of the University of Chicago; J. W. Dietz, of Chicago, Director of Education, Western Electric Company, President of the National Association of Corporation Schools; James P. Monroe, of Boston, a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education (which appointment will include the interests of the trade schools and schools of secondary grade); and Dr. Samuel P. Capen, of Washington, specialist in higher education. The functions of this committee will be to mobilize the country's schools and colleges behind the Army. It will encourage and arrange for the technical education of men needed by the several branches of the Army, particularly the Ordnance Bureau, the Signal Corps, and the Corps of Engineers.

The Red Cross has announced that families having a member named on a list of casualties should beware of lawyers representing themselves as claim agents and charging high fees for the recovery of insurance or other benefits. These families are advised instead either to employ a lawyer known personally to them or seek the aid of Red Cross workers in the Home Service sections, who are prepared to give necessary assistance to all relatives of soldiers or sailors.

The Medical Department of the Army has detailed Miss Bessie E. Cowdry from the Walter Reed General Hospital to duty at headquarters in the Mills Building, Washington, for the express purpose of looking after the physical welfare of the large number of young women in the clerical force of the department. So many of them are strangers in the city of Washington that it became actually necessary to have the aid of someone skilled in such matters to look after their health.

Director General McAdoo on Feb. 11 authorized the railroads to grant a rate of one cent per mile for members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the United Confederate Veterans and their families, for the purpose of enabling them to attend their annual reunions next summer.

The commanding officer of the U.S. School of Military Aeronautics at Princeton University, Major Dana H. Crissy, Av. Sec., S.C., reports that every man in his command has taken out full amount of war risk insurance, amounting to \$9,860,000.

MAJOR GENERAL BARNETT REAPPOINTED.

President Wilson has decided to reappoint Major Gen. George Barnett as Major General Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps. The announcement was made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Feb. 12. He said:

"During the incumbency of General Barnett as head of the Marine Corps, that organization has attained its highest efficiency, and this is due, in a large measure, to his personal efforts and to his ability as an organizer and administrator. As a military organization the Marine Corps to-day is one of the most highly trained branches of the United States forces. At the outbreak of the war it was composed of approximately 400 officers and 13,000 men, and since then it has been trebled in size and now has 1,350 officers and 37,000 men. It was the first branch of the Service to be fully recruited to war strength.

"The reappointment of General Barnett is a merited reward for a record of extraordinary efficiency, and I am sure will be a source of gratification to the officers and men of the Marine Corps. The appointment of General Barnett as a member of the General Board and Navy Department council was a recognition of the corps which was deserved, and one of the marked features of his administration has been the close co-operation between the Marine Corps and the other branches of the Naval Establishment."

General Barnett became commandant of the corps on Feb. 25, 1914, succeeding Major Gen. W. P. Biddle. His successful work in connection with the advanced base operations of the Marine Corps in the West Indies was one of the factors that led to his selection as head of the corps. General Barnett was born Dec. 9, 1859, in Wisconsin, and was appointed a cadet midshipman at the Naval Academy June 27, 1877. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps in 1883.

SURGEON GENERAL BRAISTED REAPPOINTED.

Following the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy the President on Feb. 11 nominated Med. Instr. William C. Braisted to be reappointed Surgeon General of the Navy for a second term of four years. The term for which Surgeon General Braisted (who has the rank of rear admiral) was originally appointed expired on Feb. 12, and the Secretary in recommending the reappointment commended the work of the Surgeon General in the most complimentary terms. In commenting on the appointment Secretary Daniels spoke warmly of the high state of efficiency which had been maintained in the Medical Corps as reflected by the low non-effective rates shown in the Navy. The Secretary attributed this situation largely to the supervision of Surgeon General Braisted and to the new methods of sanitation installed under his advice. Surgeon General Braisted is a native of Ohio and entered the Medical Corps of the Navy in September, 1890. He reached the grade of medical inspector in October, 1913, and was first appointed Surgeon General in 1914.

"During the past year the Medical Corps," says Secretary Daniels, "has grown from a personnel of 320 to 1,950. The Hospital Corps has increased from about 1,600 to over 15,000; the Dental Corps from 30 to 308, and the Navy Nurse Corps from 140 to 850; most of this increase having been, of course, since we entered the war. A Division of Sanitation has been established to which have been assigned a number of the ablest officers of the U.S. Public Health Service, and the work of this new division has proved of great value. Four hospital corps schools have been established in connection with the work of the training stations at Newport, Great Lakes, Hampton Roads and San Francisco.

"The large and rapid growth in the Navy's personnel imposed unprecedented burdens upon the Medical Corps and necessitated a corresponding enlargement of our hospital facilities, which have increased from 2,000 to 15,000 beds, with further increases provided for. In spite of outbreaks of communicable diseases that are inevitable when large numbers of recruits are gathered in camps, the health of the Navy, as a whole, has been remarkably good. Every demand on the Corps has been promptly and efficiently met.

"Two more hospital ships have been added to the Navy by the acquisition and conversion of the *Havana* and the *Saratoga*, which are well adapted to the purpose and have been equipped with everything needed. The Navy is building at Philadelphia the first naval vessel ever constructed from the keel up for a hospital ship. This will be, the authorities state, the finest hospital ship in existence, a model of its kind.

"Though we have been at war for ten months and for a year have been operating under practically war conditions, the total number of deaths in the Navy, with a personnel of approximately 300,000, was less than 1,000 during 1917, including drownings and all other casualties.

"The health of the Navy is reported as unusually satisfactory for this time of year, and has shown a marked improvement in the past month.

"Surgeon General Braisted keeps in daily touch with sanitary and health conditions ashore and afloat, and the gratifying experience of the Navy as to the health of its personnel is largely due to his foresight and leadership, combined with the complete co-operation of all in the Medical Corps."

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Major Gen. James Parker, Nat. Army (brigadier general, U.S.A.), retires for age on Feb. 20, 1918. It is understood that General Parker will be reassigned to active duty, as the services of so experienced an officer will be invaluable at this time. General Parker was born in New Jersey, Feb. 20, 1854. He is the holder of a medal of honor awarded for gallantry in the defense of Vigan, Luzon, P.I., Dec. 4, 1899. Upon graduation from the U.S.M.A., June 14, 1876, as a second lieutenant, he was assigned to the 4th Cavalry, and his first assignment to duty took him to the Far West. Here he was actively engaged in scouting against Indians and pursuing horse thieves. Among other duties he was also with Mackenzie's expedition into Mexico, June 18-28, 1878, and thereafter was on frontier duty at various posts. While scouting in Arizona he was engaged in the fight of Devil's Creek, May 22, 1885. He reached the grade of captain, 4th Cavalry, Oct. 2, 1888, and was acting superintendent of the Sequoia National Park during 1893 and 1894, and was instructor of Cavalry tactics at the U.S.M.A. and commanded the detachment of Cavalry there from August, 1894, to May, 1898. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he rendered important ser-

vice as mustering in officer of New York State troops. In May, 1888, he was appointed major in the 12th New York Volunteers, and lieutenant colonel Oct. 1 of the same year. He served with the regiment in Southern camps and in Cuba. He was inspector, 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 1st Army Corps, and inspector of the sanitation camp of the 1st and 3d Army Corps at Chickamauga, and was provost marshal, District of Matanzas, Cuba, early in 1898 and 1899. He was in command of the U.S. forces at Cardenas, Cuba, during March, 1899. He went to the Philippines in the summer of 1899, where he took part in operations against the insurgents, and among other duties had command of a column at the capture of San Mateo, Aug. 12, 1899, and in action at Calamba, Oct. 3, 1899. He was appointed lieutenant colonel, 42d U.S. Volunteers, Aug. 17, 1899, and was transferred to the 45th U.S. Volunteers, Sept. 1, 1899. He was promoted colonel, 11th Cavalry, April 18, 1907, and was on duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification, and his last assignment to duty was in the office of the General Staff, Washington, D.C. He was in command of the Blue Cavalry, Connecticut maneuvers, 1912; chief umpire, Chickamauga maneuvers, 1910, and a member of the Cavalry Board visiting Europe, 1912. He served on the Mexican border during the last few years, has been in command of the Southern Department, and his last assignment was at Camp Custer, Mich., in command of the 85th Division, National Army.

Noting the fact that Major Gen. James Parker, N.A. (Brig. Gen., U.S.A.), is to retire for age on Feb. 20 the Detroit Free Press prints an editorial headed "General Parker Should be Retained" in the course of which it says: "The people of Michigan will naturally join with the boys at Camp Custer in the hope that Major General Parker may be continued in his command without regard to the circumstance that he has reached the official age limit of active service and in the ordinary course of Army usage will shortly be sent into retirement. General Parker came to Camp Custer with a reputation for good judgment and efficiency, and he has enhanced that reputation by the able manner in which he has handled his assignment. There is no better administered cantonment in the United States; there is no cantonment where the recruits are better cared for or where, everything considered, they are making better progress. * * * The men respect him and have confidence in him and look upon him as a friend as well as a commander. A veteran with such qualities, still in the vigor of manhood in spite of his years, is the sort of officer needed in the active service of the country at a time like this. Efficient, experienced American officers are exceedingly scarce by reason of the sudden expansion of the Military Establishment. They cannot be made in a month, or a year or two or three years. They are the product of decades of training and service. They are the men who must whip our young, intensively trained officers into shape and give them their ground work. Veterans like General Parker simply cannot be spared; their retirement would cripple the country." General Parker delivered an address on the progress the United States was making in building its new armies before the Michigan Commandery of the Loyal Legion at Detroit on Feb. 7, in the course of which he said: "It is easy to find things to criticize in the details of every big undertaking. We have no right to expect perfection. But looking at the matter in an open-minded way, it must be admitted that the results accomplished have been very satisfactory. We have raised an Army of a million and a half men, half of this number by means of the draft. The drafted men have proved just as good soldiers as the Volunteers and in some respects possibly are better than the non-drafted. Their progress is wonderful."

Col. William A. Simpson, Adjutant General's Department, U.S.A., was retired for age on Feb. 11, 1918, after a service which began as a cadet at West Point, July 1, 1871. He was born in New York, Feb. 11, 1854. Upon graduation from the U.S.M.A., in June, 1875, Colonel Simpson was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 2d Artillery. He remained an officer of that regiment until promoted captain, 7th Artillery, in March, 1898. He was appointed major and A.A.G. of Volunteers in May, 1898, and major and A.A.G. in the Regular Army, July 8, 1898. He was promoted lieutenant colonel in 1901 and colonel in 1903. Colonel Simpson's first duty after graduation was at Raleigh, N.C., and his subsequent duties took him to various posts in the South, East and West, and included duty at West Point as a professor of modern languages. He was acting ordnance officer of the Department of the East in the spring of 1898 and then served as Chief of Artillery of the Department of the Pacific until the latter part of June, when he left for the Philippines. He served for a time as Adjutant General and Secretary to the Military Governor and later in Washington and as Chief of Staff, Department of Luzon in the Philippines, and as A.G., Department of California. His last assignment to duty was as A.G. of the Eastern Department. Colonel Simpson is a graduate of the Artillery School and has served with the General Staff.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Frank A. Wilcox, Inf., N.A. (Lieut. Col., U.S.A.), on duty with the American Expeditionary Forces, died in France on Feb. 9, 1918. He was born in Massachusetts Jan. 3, 1869, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. June 11, 1892, and was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 1st Infantry. He became captain, 30th Infantry, in 1901; major of Infantry in 1914, and was assigned to the 6th Infantry in 1915. He was promoted lieutenant colonel in 1917 and was appointed colonel in the National Army the same year. The first duty of Colonel Wilcox, after graduation, was at Benicia Barracks, Cal., in October, 1892. Subsequent duties included station at Willets Point, N.Y., and at Fort Monroe, Va., where he was in charge of submarine mines. He was A.D.C. to Brig. Gen. H. C. Hasbrouck in Cuba in 1890 and sailed from Cuba with his regiment Aug. 1, 1900, en route to Fort Leavenworth. He sailed for the Philippines in September, 1900, and was in command of the special transport assigned to General Hale's expedition to Marinduque and Samar from Oct. 5, 1900, to Jan. 3, 1901. He also served as A.D.C. to Gen. J. F. Bell and was A.A.G., 1st District, Department of Northern Luzon, at Vigan. He was also in command of the 30th Infantry in September and October, 1901, and was adjutant of the post of Manila and of the 1st Separate Brigade. Colonel Wilcox served at the Army War College and on a special foreign mission, July 15 to Nov. 30, 1907. He went to the Philippine Islands on a second tour via Europe and Asia, April 4 to July 26, 1908. He was later in charge of the map department and assistant to the officer in charge of the military Infantry Division, office of the Chief of Staff of the Philippine Division, 1908. He received the Hancock Prize from the Military

Service Institution in 1906 for an essay. A brother, Benjamin W. Wilcox, lives in Fall River, Mass.

"Word has been received at the navy yard in Charlestown, Mass., of the death in Honolulu of Pay Instr. William T. Gray, U.S.N." says the Boston Transcript of Feb. 8, 1918. "He was a native of North Carolina and was born on May 10, 1860. He was graduated from the United States Naval School in 1883 and then served for two years on the Asiatic Station on the U.S.S. *Juniata*. He then went to the U.S. Naval Academy, from which he was graduated, and afterward he was in civil life up to 1898, when he re-entered the naval Service at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, as an officer in the Pay Department. Since that war he had served on various ships and also on shore duty, and was for some time stationed at Yokohama, Japan, and while there made many friends among travelers. From there he went to the Boston Navy Yard, and from service here was sent to his station in Honolulu, where he died. Pay Inspector Gray is survived by a daughter and a son."

Col. William James Harding, seventy-seven years old, a veteran of the Civil War and of the N.G.N.Y., died at his home, No. 1115 Carroll street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1918, of pneumonia. Colonel Harding was born in Cleve, England, and served in the 1st Gloucester Artillery Volunteers, there. He came to the United States at an early age and when the Civil War began he enlisted as a private in the 7th New Hampshire Volunteers and rose to the rank of captain. After the war he joined the 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and was prominent in the organization of the N.R.A. and in the shooting at Creedmoor in its early days. He was in the Inspector General's Department of the N.G.N.Y. during the administration of Governor Flower, with the rank of colonel. He was graduated at Columbia Law School and entered the practice of law, which he continued to the time of his death, maintaining offices at No. 165 Broadway. Colonel Harding was a past commander of U.S. Grant Post No. 327 of the G.A.R. and a member of the Legion of Honor. He leaves his wife, two sons and a daughter.

Ex-Lieut. Comdr. Jacob E. Noel, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy in 1887, died Dec. 31, 1917, at Tacoma, Wash., of which he had been a resident for twenty-nine years. After resigning from the Navy he took up civil engineering. He was general secretary of the Scottish Rite bodies of Tacoma, and was also a member of other organizations, including the Washington Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Eleanor F. Noel, and two daughters, Miss Jacqueline Noel, of Tacoma, and Mrs. Thomas W. Mason, now of Canada. Commander Noel entered the U.S. Naval Academy as a midshipman in 1861, and was graduated in 1865. He was promoted ensign in 1866, master in 1868, and lieutenant commander in 1870. He was the eldest son of Daniel K. Noel, the first mayor of the city of York, Pa., and Anna Lukens, of Philadelphia.

In addition to the facts we published in our last issue, page 878, concerning the death of Major William Swift Martin, 4th U.S. Cav., at Fort Travis, San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 4, a correspondent sends us the following: "Major Martin was born at Geneva, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1874. He was the grandson of E. T. Throop Martin of Willowbrook and of Commodore J. W. Swift, U.S. Navy, of Geneva, N.Y. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, and at the Troy Polytechnic. He served with the 4th Cavalry on the plains and in the Philippines. Afterwards he served with the 3d Cavalry at Fort Ringgold, Texas, and at San Antonio, Texas. He was made major in the National Army when the war broke out, and for several months had been in command of a Machine Gun Battalion at Camp Travis, Texas, which he brought into such a high state of efficiency as to call forth great commendation from the inspecting officers. Major Martin was taken ill with pneumonia at Camp Travis Jan. 31. His remains were taken to Arlington for interment. Major Martin was a soldier of great ability and high aims, an earnest patriot, and his death will be greatly lamented by all who knew him. His wife, who was Miss Minnie Stone of New York, survives him, and also his two children, a son and a daughter, all of whom were in San Antonio, Texas, at the time of his death."

Capt. George Burton Gorham, C.A.C., U.S.A., passed away after a short illness at Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas, on Feb. 9, 1918. Captain Gorham, born in the District of Columbia April 14, 1888, was the son of Mrs. George Horatio Gorham, of Washington, and the late George Horatio Gorham, and grandson of the late Hon. Charles T. Gorham, a former minister to The Hague. Captain Gorham was educated in the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1910, and entered the Army as a second lieutenant, Coast Artillery, June 20, 1910. He leaves a wife and two young children and a mother.

Second Lieut. Minor George Fitzer, 11th U.S. Cav., died Feb. 6, 1918, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where he is in training. He was a graduate, class of 1913, of the Central High School, Kansas City, Mo. He was also a graduate, 1917, of Baker University, Baldwin. He received his commission as second lieutenant Oct. 22, and was attending the Provisional Officers' School at the time of his death. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fitzer, and two brothers, Karl H. and Dean H., of Kansas City, survive him.

The body of 2d Lieut. Edward Seguin Couch, 5th Provisional Officers' Battalion, whose death occurred Feb. 5, 1918, at the post hospital was shipped to his home, Cromwell Hall, Cromwell, Conn. The entire battalion was turned out for the funeral and Company P, of which Lieutenant Couch was a member, acted as escort to the train with Major Max Garber, Army Service Schools, in charge.

Cadet Frank L. Seery, of Evanston, Ill., was instantly killed and Cadet V. C. Dunham, of Rochester, N.Y., received injuries from which he died an hour later in a collision of airplanes at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 4, 1918. Each was less than 300 feet above the ground when Cadet Dunham "banked" his machine on the turn so that he would not see the approach of Cadet Seery on the left. The bodies of the cadets were sent to their homes for burial.

After a long illness Charles L. Hammond died at Rockford, Ill., on Feb. 5, 1918, at the age of sixty-five. He graduated from West Point in the class of 1876, and was assigned to the 3d Cavalry. He participated in Crook's campaign against the Sioux Indians in the winter of 1877. He resigned from the Army in 1878 and became secretary and treasurer of the Crown Point Iron Company. He later moved to Chicago and became prominent in the real estate business. At his instigation and principally due to his efforts, the Lincoln Mausoleum at Springfield, Ill., was constructed and more fittingly cared for. The funeral was held in the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. W. H. Hutton, in New York. He is survived by his wife and five sons, namely, Lieut. Col. John S. Hammond, 350th Field Art., Camp Dix, N.J.; Capt. G.

Herrick Hammond, U.S.R., Aviation Corps, St. Louis, Mo.; Capt. Tom S. Hammond, 149th Field Art., American Expeditionary Force, France; Harry S. Hammond, Pressed Steel Car Co., Munition Department, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Robert S. Hammond, National Headquarters, Red Cross, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Fanny Dunbar Corbusier, eighty years old, wife of Col. W. H. Corbusier, U.S.A., retired, died at her home at Plainfield, N.J., Feb. 9, 1918. She leaves her husband and five sons, four being in military services.

Ex-Lieut. Col. Guido Ilges, of the 18th U.S. Infantry, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, recently, at the age of eighty-one. He was a native of Prussia, Ind., and entered the Army as a captain in the 14th Infantry in May 1861. He was breveted major for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of the Wilderness and lieutenant colonel for gallant service in the battle of Spottsylvania. He was dismissed from the Army in 1883.

Mrs. Stanley H. Ford, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Ford, N.A., who is now in France, died at Macomb, Ill., Feb. 2, 1918, of peritonitis, aged thirty-three years, five months and fifteen days. The remains were interred in Oakwood Cemetery. Since her marriage in 1904 she has been in the Army all of the time except the occasional visit made home to her parents. She was in love with her husband's profession and served with him in the many different countries and climates where duty called. She was at Fort Reno, Okla., at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y.; Governors Island, N.Y.; two years on the island of Cuba; four years at Jefferson Barracks, at Fort Sheridan; then to the Mexican border in the recent Mexican trouble; from there ordered to Tientsin, China, where he was in command of the 15th Infantry for eighteen months. They returned last fall and made Macomb her home during her husband's absence in France. On Jan. 23, Mrs. Ford gave birth to a son, Robert Stanley Ford, at the Marietta Hospital, the child living but two days. The complications which resulted finally ended in her death despite the greatest medical skill.

Mrs. Jennie Hay Naylor, wife of Mr. William O. Naylor, of Evanston, Ill., and mother of Lieut. Col. William K. Naylor, N.A., died in St. Louis, Mo., very suddenly on Feb. 5, 1918. Mrs. Naylor and her husband were returning to their home in Evanston after paying a visit to Colonel Naylor and his family in Houston, Texas, where Colonel Naylor is on duty with the 33d Division at Camp Logan. His mother had apparently been in good health, and her death came as a great shock to her relatives and many friends. In addition to Colonel Naylor Mrs. Naylor is survived by two other sons, Alexander D. Naylor and Emmett H. Naylor, of New York City.

Mrs. Frances Olivia Canby, widow of Col. James Rice Canby, U.S.A., retired, died in Denver, Colo., on Feb. 6, 1918.

Edward Otho Cresap Ord, son of Mrs. Rose B. Ord and the late Capt. James T. Ord, died in his sixteenth year at San Diego, Cal., on Feb. 5, 1918.

Mrs. Ada E. Smith, mother of the late Lieut. Col. M. F. Smith, U.S.A., formerly Commandant of Cadets, U.S. M.A., died in New York city on Feb. 8, 1918.

Mrs. Mary Jordan died of pneumonia at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clyde B. Crusan, 105 West Armour boulevard, Kansas City, Mo., on Feb. 3, 1918. Mrs. Jordan was the mother of Mrs. Henry E. Lantry, Mrs. Crusan, wife of Major Clyde B. Crusan, U.S.A., now serving in France; Mrs. George P. Whitsett, wife of Major Whitsett, Judge Advocate Department, and grandmother of Mrs. Joseph Alden Daly, wife of Captain Daly, Field Art., U.S.A.

Mrs. Edith Swift, wife of Lieut. (J.G.) John T. Swift, U.S.N., died at her home in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Feb. 8, 1918, in her forty-fourth year. Mrs. Swift had many friends both in the States and in the Philippine Islands, where she accompanied Lieutenant Swift twice.

Robert Stanley Ford, infant son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stanley H. Ford, U.S.A., died at Macomb, Ill., on Jan. 24, 1918.

The following deaths of officers were reported to the War Department for the week ending Feb. 12, 1918:

Second Lieut. Sidney D. Reynolds, 304th Inf., at Camp Devens, Mass., Jan. 16, 1918.

First Lieut. Francis F. Hambidge, M.R.C., American Expeditionary Force, Jan. 31, 1918.

Capt. Clarence D. Bradley, M.R.C., at Camp Greene, N.C., Feb. 1, 1918.

First Lieut. Ernest F. McWhorter, C.A.N.G., at Charleston, S.C., Feb. 1, 1918.

Second Lieut. Lawrence Dwight, C.A.C., American Expeditionary Force, Feb. 2, 1918.

Capt. Edgar O. Malone, Inf., N.A., at Camp Meade, Md., Feb. 2, 1918.

First Lieut. Robert H. Bartlett, Inf. R.C., at Camp Lee, Va., Feb. 3, 1918.

Second Lieut. Minor G. Fitzer, 6th Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 4, 1918.

First Lieut. Carter N. Brown, Inf. R.C., at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 5, 1918.

Second Lieut. Edward S. Couch, 22d Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 5, 1918.

First Lieut. James B. Graham, Inf. N.A., at Camp MacArthur, Tex., Feb. 5, 1918.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. William H. Deyo, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Annie Scott Tyler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lee Tyler, of Anniston, Ala., was married in New York city, Feb. 9, 1918, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thorne, 863 Park avenue, Mrs. Thorne being the bride's aunt. The Rev. Arthur Judge, of St. Matthew's Church, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception for the relatives and intimate friends of the families, including about forty officers of the Army and Navy. Mr. Tyler gave his daughter in marriage. Lieutenant Deyo is now stationed at Camp Merritt, N.J.

Lieut. George M. Tisdale, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Beatrice Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Scott, were married in New York city Feb. 9, 1918, in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Nathan A. Seagle officiating. The bride wore a lace dress and a tulle veil with orange blossoms, and carried an old-fashioned nosegay. Her only attendant was Miss Gertrude Watson. Capt. William B. Sullivan, U.S.M.C., was best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. E. V. Nixon, J. M. Lewis, J. R. Kyle and R. D. Tisdale, U.S.N.

P.A. Surg. S. Westray Battle, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Vinton Liddell were married at St. Thomas's Church, New York city, on Feb. 7, 1918. The bride, who

is prominent socially, was gowned in a handsome traveling suit. Immediately after the ceremony Dr. and Mrs. Battle left for Florida, where they will spend some time on the east and west coasts. Dr. Battle in addition to being a retired officer of the Navy is a brigadier general, retired, of the National Guard of North Carolina, and enjoys well-defined popularity in Southern society.

Mrs. Edred S. Lyons announces the marriage of her daughter, Florence, to Lieut. Roland Albert Davison, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on Dec. 30, 1917, at Malone, N.Y.

Lieut. William A. Shely, 21st U.S. Inf., and Miss Franklyn Harris, daughter of Mrs. A. M. Harris, were married in Los Angeles, Cal., on Feb. 7, 1918. The bride was given in marriage by Walter K. Bolker, and her maid of honor was Miss Martha Schneider, of Calixco, Cal.

Lieut. Frank D. Strong, U.S.M.C., and Miss Mabel C. Holm were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Lincoln in San Diego, Cal., on Feb. 4, 1918.

Lieut. H. P. Deturle, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Albertus were married at Los Angeles, Cal., recently.

Mrs. Frank J. Conolly announces the marriage of her daughter, Reta Conolly, to Mr. John J. Gallagher, of Philadelphia. The marriage took place at the Church of the Holy Cross, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1918. Miss Conolly was attended by her sister, Mrs. Cleveland C. Gee, wife of Major Gee, C.E., U.S.A. Mr. Frank Bannon, of Philadelphia, acted as best man.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Lake, of Leavenworth, Kas., announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace, to Lieut. Kenyon H. Clark, 43d U.S. Inf. The wedding will take place the middle of March.

The wedding of Miss Louise Hollyday Campbell and Paymr. Walter Doyle Sharp, U.S.N., took place Feb. 12, 1918, in Trinity Church, New York city, in the midst of a large gathering of friends and relatives of the bride and groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph McComas, assistant rector of the parish. The altar of the church was decorated with pink roses. The bride entered on the arm of her father and was preceded by the ushers, Surg. Howson M. Cole, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. John Walter Wilcox, Jr., U.S.N.; Asst. Naval Constr. Gordon W. Nelson, U.S.N.R.F., and little Miss Betty Sharp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Willoughby Sharp, who was the bride's only attendant. The bride wore a dark blue traveling suit with hat to match and a corsage bouquet of orchids and carried a large taupe fox muff. Her attendant wore a costume of white cloth and white fox fur. Lieut. Tilghman Hollyday Sharp, Field Art., N.A., the brother of the groom, acted as best man. Immediately after the ceremony a most attractive breakfast was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Willoughby Sharpe, of West Eleventh street for the immediate friends and relatives. Among those present being Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Campbell, Miss Rowland Barton, and Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Nevins, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Campbell and Mr. Wilson Campbell, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brinton Holley and Miss Holley, Mrs. Cecil Sherman Baker and Miss Eleanor Baker, of Torrington, Conn.; Mrs. A. Hamilton Bayley and Mrs. Henry Lloyd, of Cambridge, Md.; Mrs. Walter Sharp, of Norfolk, Va.; Prof. and Mrs. J. P. C. Southall, of Columbia University; Naval Constr. and Mrs. John Armistead Spilman, U.S.N., and Civil Engr. Richard Carmichael Hollyday, U.S.N., New York Navy Yard; Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, Mrs. James Totten and Mrs. R. C. Garrett, of Fort Totten, New York, and Rev and Mrs. Joseph McComas. Upon their return from their wedding tour Paymr. and Mrs. Sharp will be at home at the Standish Arms, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Miss Kathleen Mary Newhouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Newhouse, of Hutton Park, West Orange, N.J., became the bride of Capt. J. Lindsay Francis, 7th U.S. Cav. The wedding occurred in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, in West Orange. Captain Francis and his bride will make their home for the present in El Paso, Texas.

Capt. George F. Plimpton, O.R.C., and Miss Mary Wilcox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest M. Hill, were married at Trinity Church, Buffalo, N.Y., on Feb. 9, 1918. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Bush, Martha Keep, Cecilia Evans, Susan Kimbly and Dorothy Dudley. Lieut. Edward Streeter acted as best man. An informal reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony. Many out of town guests were present.

Miss Marian Atchison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Atchison, of Atlanta, Ga., and Edward F. Swift, Jr., of Chicago, U.S.N.R.F., were married Feb. 6, 1918, in Atlanta.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Mrs. Irving, wife of Lieut. Charles R. Irving, U.S.R., has left Washington for Charlotte, N.C.

Mrs. Carter, wife of Capt. Charles E. Carter, Jr., U.S.R., has left Washington to join Captain Carter in New York.

A daughter was born to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edmund L. Gruber, Field Art., N.A., at Washington, D.C., on Feb. 8, 1918.

A son, Everett Cushing Hurd, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Hurd, Field Art., at Providence, R.I., on Feb. 5, 1918.

Lieut. Col. Raphael R. Nix, N.A., who has been on duty at Springfield, Mass., has been ordered to command the Manila Ordnance Depot.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Burbank, U.S.A., have left New York city for a visit with their daughter, Mrs. Ellis Holmes, in Pensacola, Fla.

A daughter, Margaret Hoyt, was born to Major and Mrs. Charles S. Hoyt, 81st Field Art., U.S.A., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on Jan. 26, 1918.

Ensign and Mrs. Olin McNulty Richardson, U.S.N., who were married Feb. 6 in Washington are spending a short time at Old Point Comfort, Va.

Lieut. Bert Hall, Av. Sec., S.R.C., gave a lecture entitled "Frogs on Four Frogs" before the National Geographic Society on Feb. 8 in Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Harlow, U.S.A., have leased their residence, 2501 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, of New York.

Among those enjoying themselves at Miami, Fla., as guests of Col. Robert M. Thompson on his houseboat Everglades on Feb. 12 were Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ross.

Major and Mrs. James A. Mars, U.S.A., are located at 305 West Second street, Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. Robert, wife of Capt. Frank Allen Robert, U.S.R., is spending some time in Washington.

Mrs. Irving, wife of Lieut. Charles R. Irving, U.S.R., is passing some time in Richmond, Va.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Hof, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has been ordered from duty at Manila to Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Roger Strauss, U.S.R., have leased the residence, 2344 Massachusetts avenue, Washington.

A son was born to Major and Mrs. James C. MacDermott at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, Feb. 9.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph F. Wood announce the birth of a daughter, Joyce, on Jan. 21, 1918, at Philadelphia, Pa.

A daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Croft, Coast Art., U.S.A., at San Francisco, Cal., on Feb. 1, 1918.

Capt. John H. Gould, Veterinary Corps, N.A., is announced as division veterinarian for the 88th Division, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

A daughter, Mary Frances Merry, was born to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William T. Merry, N.A., at St. Vincent's Infirmary, Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Hunter Liggett will be at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., until her husband, Major General Liggett, U.S.A., returns to France.

Major and Mrs. S. W. Anding, U.S.A., are at present at Fort Sam Houston, where Major Anding is on duty as an instructor in the Field Officers' School.

Col. and Mrs. S. M. de Loffre, U.S.A., entertained at two dinners and a tea during the week at the New Willard, Washington, where they are staying.

Mrs. Michael Hudson, wife of Lieutenant Hudson, U.S.N., and Mike, Jr., are registered at the Grafton, Washington, where Mrs. Hudson expects to spend the month of February.

Mrs. William J. Connolly, wife of Major Connolly, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. F. J. Caldwell. Mrs. Connolly was formerly Miss Blanche Caldwell, of San Antonio.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick A. Lewis, U.S.A., and son, Frederick, Jr., have left the Cairo Hotel in Washington, where they have been living for the winter and are pleasantly settled in their home.

Lieut. Col. Craig R. Snyder, U.S.A., spent the past week at the Astor, New York city, and are now at Englewood Inn, Englewood, N.J., until they go to their new station, Camp Merritt, N.J.

Lieut. Col. Fitzhugh Lee, N.A., has left Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., and gone to Leon Springs, Texas, to join one of the new Cavalry regiments being organized. Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee will join Colonel Lee and will stay at the Hotel Menger, San Antonio, Texas.

Rear Admiral the Honorable Victor Stanley, who commanded a squadron of British war ships at the battle of Jutland, has been assigned to duty at the British Embassy in Washington, relieving Commodore Guy Gaunt, who is to return home to take sea command.

The stirring news transpires, says the Boston Transcript, that Pvt. Percy Grainger, who was sharply recalled from his tour as a pianist in uniform, now plays the saxophone, instead of the oboe, in the band of the Coast Artillery at Fort Hamilton. Only before soldiers and sailors may he now appear.

Capt. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Batson, 20th Field Art., U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Douglas Norman Batson, on Feb. 3, 1918. Mrs. Batson is the daughter of the late Capt. Traber Norman, 8th U.S. Inf., and the sister of Mrs. Wadsworth, wife of Capt. Herbert A. Wadsworth, 45th U.S. Inf. Mrs. Wadsworth and Mrs. Batson have taken an apartment for the winter at 3132 Tracy avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

An American officers' club in London, England, has been established in the handsome home of Major Sir H. H. Raphael, of the British army, at No. 5 Cavendish Gardens. The club is known as the American Officers' Inn, and is run by the Y.M.C.A. Lady Ward, Lady Alistair Innes-Ker, Mrs. Spender Clay and Mrs. Henry Higgins are at the head of a staff of American voluntary workers who intend running the inn at the very lowest possible cost. There is bedroom accommodation, with hot, cold and shower baths, for between forty and fifty persons.

A song by Mrs. Hartmann, wife of Col. Carl F. Hartmann, U.S.A., entitled "If the World Should End Tomorrow," has recently been published by Boosey and Company, of London and New York. "The song is of the ballad class," writes a correspondent, "and has been sung prior to its publication by Mme. Loretta del Valle and other singers. It has a most appealing text that makes it certain of real popularity. It will be given a London hearing at the famous Boosey ballad annual concert, and advance copies have now reached Canada and Australia. Mrs. Hartmann's "Somewhere in France" has reached its second edition."

Of Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., "Notes on New Books," issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, says: "He has set all pulses beating faster through his gallantry in safeguarding our transports from the dangers that beset them on their adventurous voyage to France. The qualities of which he has given evidence in the discharge of the important service to which he was summoned assure him a permanent honorable place in American naval history. Not only as an officer but as a writer has Admiral Gleaves received deserved recognition. His life of James Lawrence, commander of the Chesapeake, the man whose adjuration, 'Don't give up the ship' stands out for all time, is one of the live books of American biography."

A happy occasion in Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 3 was the afternoon tea given by Col. and Mrs. J. H. Ford, U.S.A., at the Georgian Terrace Hotel in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., who were the guests for a few days of Dr. and Mrs. Floyd McRae. Colonel Ford is the commanding officer of the Minnesota medical unit now in training for France at Fort McPherson, and the visit in Atlanta of Dr. Mayo, now a major in the Medical Reserve, was in the course of a government tour of inspection of various medical units. A number of the members of the Minnesota unit were staff surgeons at the Mayo sanatorium. Col. and Mrs. Ford invited to meet Major and Mrs. Mayo a number of Army and civilian guests, and they were received in the palm drawing room. Tea and accompanying dainties were served there from a beautifully appointed table, its decoration in pink and white roses. Receiving with Col. and Mrs. Ford were Major and Mrs. Mayo, Major and Mrs. Law. Mrs. Williams, secretary of the Atlanta Red Cross, and Mrs. J. C. McArthur poured tea, assisted by Miss Marjorie McArthur, Miss Greer and Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Ford wore a becoming gown of champagne-colored crepe. Mrs. Mayo was gowned in black satin. Mrs. Law wore a charming gown of gray crepe with silver trimmings.

Gen. and Mrs. William T. Wood, U.S., have left Washington for California.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul A. Shackelford, U.S.R., have arrived at Newport News, Va.

A daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. J. Milton Hill, Q.M.R.C., on Feb. 11, 1918.

Capt. and Mrs. W. S. A. Smith, U.S.R., were hosts at a dinner on Feb. 8 in Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Taylor, U.S. Inf., announced the birth of their second son on Feb. 6, 1918.

Paymr. and Mrs. Walter Doyle Sharp, U.S.N., are spending some time at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N.Y.

Capt. John H. Gould, Veterinary Corps, National Army, is announced as division veterinarian for the 88th Division.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert Ogden Annin, U.S.R., have returned from their wedding trip and arrived at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.

Lieut. J. Y. Chisum, Phil. Scouts, U.S.A., is visiting Washington and is staying at the Hotel Driscoll, First and B streets, N.W.

Capt. and Mrs. George H. Evans, N.A., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Evans in Alexandria, Va., before returning to Spartanburg, S.C.

Mrs. Robert C. McDonald and two sons are living at 1831 Kilbourne place, Washington, during Major McDonald's absence in France.

A daughter, Margaret Buchanan Furlow, was born to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James W. Furlow, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., on Feb. 5, 1918.

Major E. V. Bookmiller, U.S.A., has been appointed professor of military science and tactics at the George Washington University, Washington.

Mrs. Sowell, wife of Lieut. I. C. Sowell, U.S.N., is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Jack, of Chicago, during Lieutenant Sowell's absence.

Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., entertained at dinner of eighteen covers for their daughter, Miss Marguerita Tillman, on Feb. 8 in Washington.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of Major General Barnett, U.S.M.C., and her daughter, Miss Lella Gordon, have returned to the marine barracks, Washington, after a trip to South Carolina.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Webster Carey, U.S.N., are being congratulated on the arrival of a daughter, born Feb. 11, 1918, at New York city. During Lieutenant Carey's absence Mrs. Cary is living at the Hotel Berkley, New York city.

The Rev. Arthur H. Brown, youngest of five sons of the late Rev. Dr. Oliver A. Brown, of Atlantic Highlands, N.J., has been appointed chaplain for Fort Lee, Petersburg, Va. He has been pastor of the Leonia, N.J., Methodist Church, and is a graduate of Drew Theological Seminary.

Mrs. Clarence Gulbranson is spending a short time with her husband, Lieutenant Gulbranson, U.S.N., at the Emerson Hotel, Baltimore. Last week they attended the bachelor's cotillion and recently they were the guests of honor at a box party followed by supper at the Belvedere, given by Mr. and Mrs. James Downing Boyle.

At the meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., in Washington, D.C., Feb. 6 Lieutenant Froument, a distinguished officer of the French infantry, now on duty with the French war mission, gave some interesting facts from the viewpoint of the nation to which the United States owed so much in the early days of our history. Mr. T. P. Artsud was elected hereditary companion of the first class.

Miss Mary Brown, of Atlanta, Ga., who has been the guest for the past ten days of Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Chapman, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is now visiting Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Hearn, U.S. Inf., at Fort Oglethorpe. Mrs. Chapman has gone to Savannah, Ga., to spend two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wood, before joining Captain Chapman at Palo Alto, Cal., where he has gone with the 81st Field Artillery.

Miss Edith Aultman, daughter of Col. Dwight E. Aultman, U.S.A., who is a student at the University of Missouri, organized a dance for the benefit of the Soldiers' Tobacco Fund. This event was given in the ballroom of the Daniel Boone Tavern, Columbia, Mo., on Feb. 8. It was most successful and in consequence the committee cleared about \$125, in addition to securing about 150 packages of cigarettes. The money will be expended for cigarettes, which, in addition to those donated, will be sent to the 5th U.S. Field Artillery, of which Colonel Aultman is in command. Among the girls well known in Army circles who acted on the committee were Miss Juliet Bowling, niece of Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman; Miss Margaret Rollins, sister of Lieutenant Sid Rollins; and Miss Marjory Jones, sister of Captain Lloyd Jones. On account of the success with which the dance met the committee plan to repeat it after Easter.

"Col. Peter W. Davidson, in command of the 166th Depot Brigade at Camp Lewis, Wash.," says the Tacoma Daily News, "is a true Westerner and a real campaigner, with a record of doing things, and of helping men to make themselves worth while, and of making them like him while he is about it, extending from Cuba to Alaska, from West Point to the Philippines. He was born in Wisconsin and practically all of his service has been in the West. Upon graduation from West Point, his first assignment was to Montana, and since he has served in various posts and Indian agencies in the West. He went to Cuba with the first troops in the Santiago campaign, and gave excellent account of himself there. He was sent to the Philippines and went all through the campaign in the islands. He was sent to Alaska and Texas, and in 1910 was detailed to duty on the General Staff in Washington, D.C. He went back to the Philippines with Gen. J. Franklin Bell and was there and in China until 1914, when he was sent to the Mexican border to chase bandits. He was again detailed for duty with the Alaska Road Commission, in charge of the construction of wagon roads in the whole Alaskan territory, and was engaged in this work when the war broke out, and he was recalled for assignment to the 166th Depot Brigade, 91st Division of the National Army at Camp Lewis. He has thoroughly organized the depot brigade in the absence of Brig. Gen. James A. Irons, and has taken the keenest interest in its every activity from sports to church services as well as in military maneuvers. Colonel Davidson claims California as his home state, for he married in California, and his wife is proud of being a "native daughter." Colonel Davidson is one of the biggest boosters there is for his men, and so he is back of the show and the library forming with all the vim and force of his nature."

A son, Weldon W. Doe, Jr., was born at Davenport, Iowa, on Feb. 3, 1918, to Major and Mrs. Weldon W. Doe, Ord. Dept., N.A.

Lieut. Robert E. Rogers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rogers announce the birth of a daughter, Frances, on Feb. 13, at the Woman's Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

The address of Mrs. Hardaway and small son, family of Major Robert M. Hardaway, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will be St. Charles, Mo., during Major Hardaway's absence abroad.

Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe Ostley, U.S.R., were hosts at a reception for the officers of the U.S. Signal Corps on Feb. 9 at their residence, 4101 New Hampshire avenue, Washington.

Miss Katherine McCall, daughter of Governor and Mrs. McCall, of Massachusetts, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred Chappell, U.S.R., at their apartment at the Madrid, Washington.

Among the Army and Navy guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal., are Lieut. Col. F. H. Peterman, Lieut. Travis E. Durham, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles O'Connor, Lieuts. T. M. Uhler, C. A. Woodman and Gundry.

Governor Whitman and his staff witnessed an interesting review of the Clason Point Military Academy in the armory of the 69th Regiment, New York city, on Feb. 11. Company G, of the 69th Regiment, acted as escort to the cadets.

Col. and Mrs. E. T. Brown, U.S.A., are spending the winter with their son and daughter-in-law, Major and Mrs. T. W. Brown, U.S.A., at their residence, 3134 Seventeenth street, N.W., Washington. Major Brown is on duty in Washington.

Among the audience at the concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra on Feb. 7 at the National Theater, Washington, were Mrs. Newton D. Baker, Mrs. William Crosier, Col. and Mrs. Charles C. Walcott, U.S.R., Mrs. Henry W. Fitch and Mrs. Philip Sheridan.

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, was honor guest at a tea given at the United Service Club on Feb. 10 in Washington. Among the young girls assisting were Miss Marguerita Tillman, Miss Amy Brooks and the Misses Nannie and Emily Chase.

Friends of Col. H. H. Rogers, Reserve List, N.G. N.Y., formerly commander of the 1st Artillery will be glad to learn that he has recovered his health and has accepted the commission of major in the National Army. He has been assigned to duty under the Inspector General of the Army.

A Washington's Birthday ball for the officers of the U.S. forces and their Allies will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York city, on the evening of Feb. 27, by the New York War Camp Community Service. Mrs. James Madison Bass, Director of the Social Department, has charge of the arrangements.

A large portrait of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., has hung in the office of the Secretary of War. The painting is by E. C. Tarbell, of Boston, and has been pronounced by competent critics as one of the best of the portraits by that artist. General Scott is shown in the full dress uniform of the Chief of Staff.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., Col. Edwin P. Brewer, U.S.A., and Capt. William H. Wheeler, U.S.A., were the guests of honor at the Gas Ball for the benefit of families of Southern mountaineers given under the auspices of the Southern Industrial Educational Association on Feb. 12 at the Ritz-Carlton, New York.

Col. Joseph E. Cusack, N.A., is at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., recovering from an abdominal operation. Mrs. Cusack spent three weeks with her mother, Mrs. Frederick Füger, 1846 Sixteenth street, N.W., Washington, to be near her husband. She is now with her children at 248 Caldwell street, Chillicothe, Ohio.

A silver tea and card party, given under the auspices of Mrs. Hunt, wife of Capt. Le Roy Hunt, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Sumner, wife of Capt. Allen M. Sumner, U.S.M.C., for the benefit of the wool committee for U.S. Marines, took place at the home of Mrs. Sumner on Feb. 11 in Washington. Mrs. Williamson, wife of Col. L. P. Williamson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., presided at the tea table.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gleaves, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., and Mrs. Usher, Capt. E. S. Kellogg, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kellogg were in the receiving party at a reception given on Feb. 12 to open a new Y.W.C.A. Hostess House at 12 West Fifty-first street, New York city. Army officers also in the party included Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, N.A., from Camp Upton; Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy, N.A., from Camp Dix; and Lieut. Col. John Bennet from Camp Merritt.

At a meeting of the governors of the Army and Navy Club of New York on Feb. 14 Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., was elected president. This is the first time a Navy officer has held this office. Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman, N.G.N.Y., was elected first vice-president and Col. M. C. Martin, U.S.A., second vice-president; Major W. T. Romaine, U.S.V., secretary; and Lieut. R. C. Lawrence, treasurer. Others now on the board of governors are: Major Gen. D. L. Shanks, Col. O. B. Mitcham, Col. G. H. Gale, Capt. W. H. Wheeler, U.S.A.; Comdr. B. B. McCormick, U.S.N.; Col. J. J. Byrne, N.G.N.Y.; Capt. Russell Raynor, N.M.N.Y. The club, through the courtesy of the Republican Club, is at present quartered at their commodious house, 54 West Forty-first street, but the prospects are that within a very short time the club will have a house of its own.

"Col. William A. Shunk, 15th U.S. Cav., now in command at Fort Leavenworth, is looked upon as likely to be promoted to brigadier general very soon," says the Milwaukee Sentinel of Feb. 3. "He is a native of Indiana, graduated No. 11 at West Point in 1879, and most of the time since then has been on duty with troops of the line; has had four tours in the Philippines, was in Cuba, many years in the West on duty guarding the people against Indians; had a part in many expeditions and campaigns against the red men on the war path. Five years were spent in New Mexico. In 1898, when a captain, he was chief engineer officer of the 2d Division, 1st Army Corps. In his first tour in the Philippines he served under General's MacArthur, Lawton and Funston in various campaigns, in which he won praise from all of those officers. He was in command at Douglas, Ariz., when for a whole day a large force of Mexicans across the border kept up a fire upon the town but did not dare to assault it. For nearly a year Colonel Shunk was in successful command of an important department of the Army. He is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School and also of the War College, and has been granted three medals by the War Department, one for Indian wars, one for Philippine service and one for service in Cuba. He is a member of the Lafayette Masonic Lodge of Milwaukee."

Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan, of the Navy, has recently returned from a short visit to Laurens, S.C.

Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, N.A., commanding the 26th Division now in France, who has had pneumonia, has passed the crisis and is recuperating satisfactorily, according to word reaching Washington on Feb. 8.

Mrs. William Coleman Rogers, who with her infant son has been visiting her parents, Pay Insp. Samuel Bryan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bryan, left Annapolis Feb. 12, accompanied by her father, for her home in Phoenix, Ariz.

Among the guests at Hotel Astor, New York city, this week were Major Gen. W. G. Haan, U.S.A., and wife, Col. S. W. Hoessler, Major J. B. D. Matheson, Major and Mrs. Frank Griffin and Majors Fred W. Bailey and A. H. Griswold.

Jacob M. Dickinson, of Chicago, formerly Secretary of War in President Taft's cabinet, has become the senior partner of a newly-formed law firm in that city styled Dickinson, Wetten and Keehn. Judge Dickinson's son, J. McGavock Dickinson, Jr., who is a captain in the National Army, has been provided for in the new firm.

Mrs. Randolph Dickins, widow of Col. Randolph Dickins, U.S.M.C., has left the American Hospital at Neuilly, France, where she has been ill with bronchitis and has gone to Nice for several weeks. Mrs. Dickins has been doing canteen work for several months for the "poilus" in the war zone under the direction of the American Red Cross.

The work of Brig. Gen. I. W. Littell, U.S.A., in directing the construction of the cantonments for the National Army is the subject of an appreciative editorial in the New York World headed "General Littell's Great Work." It says in part: "It is and always will be a source of pride to the Nation that the Panama Canal was built by an officer of the U.S. Army, working under no stimulus of private profit but at a very modest salary as a faithful servant to the public interest. We venture to place somewhere near the name of General Goethals in such a list the name of Brigadier General Littell, who has directed the construction of the sixteen cantonments for the mobilization and training of the great new army for the war."

It is no small achievement that so vast a work should have been done within so short a time at any cost. It is an achievement reflecting a singular measure of credit on General Littell and the U.S. Army and the whole administration of the war preparations, operating under feverish conditions of haste, that it should have been done without any evidences of gross extravagance."

Capt. Henry Dean Stecher, Ord. Dept., N.A., of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Dorothy Whiting Posten, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Posten, were married at the home of the bride's parents, 44 Prospect avenue, Atlantic Highlands, N.J., on Feb. 12, 1918. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John C. Lord, rector of All Saints' Church. Palms and cut flowers decorated the drawing room. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white Georgette and silver. Her veil of tulle was worn in fashion, the lace on it having been worn by the bride's mother at her wedding. She carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a diamond bar pin the groom's gift. The best man was Robert Stecher, cousin of the groom. Only relatives and intimate friends were present. A small reception followed after which Capt. and Mrs. Stecher left on a wedding trip to Cleveland.

Noting recent report of an address by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., which quoted him as saying that in the Civil War "for two solid years we were whipped out of our boots by a smaller force that was better organized because we trusted to political generals and politicians," Mr. William J. Brewster, of Chicago, writes: "The only trouble with Admiral Chester's statement is that I know, as a veteran of 1861, that it is wholly misleading and almost wholly untrue. Instead of being whipped out of our boots, the Union armies had won many victories over the Rebel troops, not the least of which were those of Forts Donaldson and Henry, prior to 1863. The Rebel army was not better organized, nor did it have better officers at any time, but the Cabinet under Buchanan were then, as now, from the Southern States, which were in sympathy with secession and nearly all of the United States Army and most of its muskets, cannon and equipment had been traitorously concentrated in the South as a provision for rebellion. Floyd, the failure of Fort Donaldson, had been receiving pay as the United States Secretary of War, while thus denuding the North of military supplies. McClellan, McDowell, Pope, Hooker, Burnside, Mead, Buel, Rosencranz, Thomas and every prominent loyal general was a West Pointer and could not be designated as political generals. Of course, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and many who came into later prominence were also graduates of the Military Academy. It is true that Logan and some others might have been classed as political generals, but they were mighty good generals at that. I remember the exploits of Farragut, Porter, Alden, Foote, as well as those of Cushing and the brilliant younger men of the Navy."

Announcement was made recently by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York of an arrangement with the Bank of France whereby checks of American officers, drawn on the Paris office of the trust company, may be cashed at any of the 170 branches of the Bank of France. Under this arrangement any officer of a grade below lieutenant colonel may cash his checks for an amount up to 150 francs at any one time at any of the branches of the Bank of France, and may repeat this operation six times during any calendar month. For officers of the grades of lieutenant colonel or colonel the amount will be 500 francs for any one check. For the grade of general the amount will be 1,000 francs. Checks must be presented by the drawer in person, made out in his favor, and endorsed by him. Another arrangement of the Guaranty Trust Company makes available to privates and officers of the American Expeditionary Forces a system of revolving credits through which they may arrange, before going abroad, to cash their personal checks on their home banks at most of the French towns.

When General Crosier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., and a member of the American War Council, reached the American Embassy on Feb. 8, says a special dispatch to the New York World from London, he was met by Ambassador Page and General Bliss, Chief of Staff,

U.S.A., and American representative on the Inter-Allied War Council.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

(Nominations of Feb. 13 appear on page 923, third column.)

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 14, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Isaac W. Littell to brigadier general, Regular Army. *Infantry*—To be first lieutenant: Joseph I. Cohen to Royal H. Place.

TEMPORARY IN ARMY.

Field Artillery—To be colonels: Clarence N. Jones, Frederick B. Hennessy, Laurin M. Lawson, John W. Kilbrett, Jr. To be lieutenant colonels: Stargill, Miles, Palmer, Burleson, Davis and Starkey.

To be majors: Fuller, McDowell, Raymond E. Lea, Austin, Kennedy, Lewis, Odell, Selleck.

To be captains: Rock, Quintard, Ming, Goodrich, Woodruff, Yates and Schmal.

PROVISIONAL.

Infantry—To be first lieutenants: Earle T. Decker, 440, to Chester M. C. N. Woolworth.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

(Confirmations of Feb. 13 appear on page 923.)

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 4, 1918.

The Senate on Feb. 4 confirmed the following Army nominations:

All nominations of Jan. 4 as published on page 738, our issue of Jan. 12. These include the new general officers, Regular and National Army, and promotions and appointments in the Staff Corps.

All the nominations of Jan. 17 and 21 printed in our issue of Jan. 26, pages 808 and 820, except those to rank of major and lieutenant colonel of Engineers.

Nominations of Jan. 24, as printed on page 858, our issue of Feb. 2, except those which were withdrawn on Jan. 31, as noted in our issue of Feb. 9, on account of technical errors in the nominations, and for which new nominations were submitted.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 13, 1918

In addition to confirming the long list of Army nominations of Feb. 4, printed on page 923 in this issue, the Senate on Feb. 13 confirmed the following:

Infantry—All the nominations of Jan. 31 to be captains of Infantry, as printed on page 900, our issue of Feb. 9, except the last two—S. J. Simonson and T. G. Bond. The list confirmed extends from J. P. Vachon to A. T. Veatch.

Cavalry—All the nominations of Jan. 31, to be captains of Cavalry, as printed on page 899, our issue of Feb. 9, except those below Roffe. The list as confirmed extends from H. C. Dagley to A. W. Roffe.

About half the nominations of Jan. 31, to be first lieutenants of Cavalry, as printed in our issue of Feb. 9. The list as confirmed extends from M. Cox to D. R. De Merritt, places Sweat, Sanderson, Walton and McCollum after De Merritt and also confirms R. D. Livingston.

Field Artillery—All the nominations of Jan. 31, to be captains of Field Artillery, as printed on page 899, our issue of Feb. 9.

Coast Artillery—To be captains, C.A.C., nominations of Jan. 31, F. W. Smith to A. M. Pendleton, as on page 890, Feb. 9.

Provisional appointments by transfer—Second Lieutenants Driacoll, Nichols, Hazard, Roach, Mintgomery, Infantry and Cavalry.

Cavalry—To be captains, W. E. Shipp to D. A. Conner. To be first lieutenants, G. C. Woodbury to J. B. Bellinger.

Coast Artillery—To be captains, M. J. O'Brien to B. L. Flanigan.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 14, 1918.

Benedict Crowell to be Assistant Secretary of War.

Aircraft Board: Howard E. Coffin and Richard Howe.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS.

Infantry—Hugh D. Wise to be colonel, A. W. Bjornstrand to be lieutenant colonel.

To be majors, E. J. Nowlen to S. P. Herren.

Cavalry—To be colonels, J. N. Munro to T. A. Roberts. To be lieutenant colonels, L. L. Deitrick and R. B. Goings.

To be majors, C. St. C. McNeill to C. DeB. Hunt.

Field Artillery—To be captains, E. C. W. Davis to T. G. Hanson, Jr.

Coast Artillery—To be majors, R. H. Williams to J. C. Henderson.

To be captains, M. J. O'Brien to W. F. La Frenz.

ARMY ITEMS.

Major Generals Joseph E. Kuhn, 79th Division, and Chase W. Kennedy, 78th Division, National Army, arrived in the United States Feb. 13 from the battle front in France and Belgium, and left at once for Washington, D.C., to report.

Changes No. 16, Jan. 15, 1918, in Army Transport Service Regulations have been issued by the War Department. They relate to convoys by water and rules for naval convoy of military expeditions.

Capt. Edgar A. Stadden, Inf., U.S.A., who was recently dismissed from the Army after trial by G.C.M., was born in Illinois, July 11, 1886. He was a cadet at West Point from June 15, 1906, to April 1, 1907, and entered the Army as a second lieutenant in the 27th U.S. Infantry Nov. 12, 1912. He was transferred to the 12th Infantry Sept. 1, 1915, and was promoted captain in 1917.

First Lieut. Richard N. Mather, Cav., U.S.A., who has been dismissed the Army as a result of G.C.M., was appointed in 1917 and was last serving in Texas.

Word was received at Fort Leavenworth, Feb. 14, that the court-martial that tried Lieut. Col. James Burroughs, Q.M.C., U.S.A., there in December last found him guilty of one of the three counts in the charge against him. The court found that he carried his wife, Mrs. M. B. Burroughs, on the rolls as a government clerk in the horse and mule purchasing department of the Quartermaster Corps at the Kansas City office from May 1, 1917, to July 3, 1917, without requiring her to perform full duty as provided by law and the regulations of the War Department. The court recommended that Colonel Burroughs be reprimanded. The reprimand by Major Gen. W. H. Carter, the department commander, is a mild one. It says: "It is thought that the disapproval of this officer's action involved in finding and sentence of the court is sufficient reprimand in this case." A feature of the trial of Colonel Burroughs was testimony tending to show that some other Army officers

were jealous of his being put in as purchasing agent over them. Also testimony that Mrs. Burroughs was an expert horsewoman, and that she made patriotic talks at horse buying points urging men not to try and make big profits from the Government in war times. One man testified that her speech caused him to sell horses so cheap that he lost money on them. Colonel Burroughs is now on duty again.

CONDUCT DISGRACEFUL TO THE SERVICE.

In Bulletin 75, Dec. 31, 1917, War Dept., giving a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, etc., the following appears under the head of "Conduct Disgraceful to the Service":

An officer of the Regular Army was recently brought to trial for being drunk at a military hop, the charge being laid under the 98th Article of War. He pleaded guilty, was so found by the court, and sentenced to be reprimanded and reduced in rank twenty-five files. In administering the reprimand the reviewing authority remarked that the accused had been tried three times for drunkenness during a preceding period of less than eight months. The following comment with reference to the charge preferred in this case and to the punishment imposed appeared in the Acting Judge Advocate General's review of the case:

"This record indicates that, prior to this trial, the accused had been tried three times for drunkenness within the preceding eight months. This fact must have been known to his superior officers, and particularly to those who are responsible for the charges in this case. Under these circumstances, to charge the accused with violation of the 98th rather than with violation of the 95th Article of War comes very near being an official condonation of his offense prior to trial, and an invitation to the court to award a sentence less than dismissal from the Service." The sentence awarded by the court in this case does violence to the sense of military justice which should prevail in the Service. The accused was drunk in uniform at a hop, which was largely attended by members of the Service as well as by some civilians. He should have been charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, upon a conviction of which dismissal would have been mandatory."

Dismissal of the accused from the Service under the 118th Article of War was recommended. During the trial of this case a captain, called as a witness for the prosecution, testified, in part, as follows:

"Q. Well, how could his conduct have been disgraceful to himself while he was in uniform and not be disgraceful to the Service?"

"A. That's a question, I think, sir, that depends on the viewpoint of each individual. I do not feel that at a hop of that nature that a man who is drunk to the extent that (the accused) was degrades the Service in the minds of anyone who is there. I base this assumption on the fact that other officers have, to my knowledge, been drunk at transport hops, and I have never heard anyone say that they felt the Service has been disgraced in any way, and no action had been taken against them. Had many civilians been present and, to my knowledge, have seen (the accused), then the Service might have been disgraced; but without a knowledge of the feelings of those civilians, I am unable to state positively that in their minds discredit was brought. That question was brought up at the time, to my knowledge, of the drawing of these charges and because of the fact that the officer concerned in the preparation of the charges did not know the minds of such civilians as were present, a statement to the effect that it was a disgrace to the Service was purposely left out."

In commenting upon this testimony, the Acting Judge Advocate General used the following language:

"The view expressed by (the witness) is highly discreditable to the Service to which he belongs. It implies, to some extent at least, that the Service cannot be discredited in its own eyes, and that the conduct of an officer in uniform, unless witnessed and considered discreditable by civilians, should not generally be regarded as discrediting the Service. Views such as this should not be allowed to go unchallenged. The Service should hold its own standards in such high esteem that outside opinions should not be necessary in determining what conduct shall be regarded as a violation of or departure from such standards."

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on page 929.

SPECIAL ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 38, FEB. 8, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

Capt. M. C. Mitchell, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps and is assigned to 39th Inf. and will join.

The following officers of Dental Corps upon their arrival in the United States will proceed to Washington for examination for promotion: Majors C. C. Mann and A. J. Skillman. Upon the completion Major Mann will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty, and Major Skillman will proceed to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty.

Capt. C. V. Simpson, S.C., from further duty in Canal Zone to Camp Samuel F. B. Morse, Leon Springs, Texas, for duty.

Capt. Abbott Boone, S.C., is relieved from detail in that corps and is assigned to 15th Cavalry and will join at Douglas, Ariz.

Second Lieut. T. Einig, S.C., to Morrison, Va., for duty.

Prov. 2d Lieut. H. M. Eichelsdorfer, 24th Cav., to El Paso, Texas, and report in person to Brig. Gen. F. C. Marshall, N.A., for duty as aid to his staff.

Capt. M. B. Rush, Cav., D.O.L., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty with 10th Cav.

Second Lieut. J. W. Jenkins, 76th Field Art., to first lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.C. (temporary), from Feb. 4, 1918, and to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Capt. S. Emory, C.A.C., will report in person to commandant, Coast Artillery School, for duty.

Second Lieut. T. L. Barber, 42d Inf., to first lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.C. (temporary), from Feb. 4, and to Georgia School of Technology.

Lieut. Col. S. R. Jones, retired, will assume charge of the Portland office of the Q.M. Corps, relieving Col. H. S. Wallace, Q.M.C., who will await further orders, retaining station in Portland.

Major J. G. Workizer, retired, from further duty to home.

NATIONAL ARMY.

Second Lieut. J. S. Roberts, Q.M.C., N.A., to duty with Bakery Co. No. 313, Camp Custer, Mich.

Capt. G. A. Jarman, V.C., N.A., to remount purchasing zone, 410 Garrett Arcade, Kansas City, Mo., for duty.

First Lieut. H. W. Wolfe, V.C., N.A., to remount purchasing zone, Fort Reno, Okla., for duty.

Officers to report to War Prison Barracks, Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty: First Lieuts. E. Crapo, J. D. Harper and F. Walters, N.A.

RESCUE CORPS.

Capt. H. W. Daly, Q.M.C., to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston, for duty.

Second Lieut. L. J. Brown, V.R.C., to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., for duty.

Second Lieut. J. T. Traylor, V.R.C., to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, for duty.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. A. Robertson to New York, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 1, Bellevue Hospital (12th Regiment Armory); 1st Lieuts. R. V. Larzalere, R. St. C. Graff and W. A. Shee to U.S. Signal Corps, Yeon Bldg., Portland, Ore.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Pryor to Rochester, Minn., to Major E. S. Judd, M.R.C., Mayo Clinic, and then to Fort McHenry, Md., U.S.A. General Hospital No. 2.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at camps specified: Capt. S. W. Doolittle, Camp Sherman, Ohio; 1st Lieuts. T. A. Carter, Camp Grant, Ill., and J. F. Van Paing, Camp Beauregard, La.

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty: First Lieuts. F. Bernstein, W. A. Bell, J. H. Conger, G. C. Hardie,

A. D. Morgan, L. S. Nease, R. L. Payne and W. H. Sloan.

Officers of M.R.C. to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens, for duty: First Lieuts. R. B. Brown, M. D. Copeloff, R. D. Champlin, J. A. Filak, M. D. Planary, W. G. Francis, Mac McLandon, R. G. Olson, S. L. Oren, R. D. Russell, H. A. Sutter, J. L. Touchstone, A. W. Uzan, D. F. Weldon, R. Wolfe and L. W. Wood.

S.O. 34, FEB. 9, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

Col. F. T. Arnold, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to 10th Cav. and upon arrival in United States will join.

The appointments of Capts. L. B. Magruder, A. G. Pendleton, J. C. Henderson and H. A. Schwabe, C.A.C., to major in C.A., N.A., from Dec. 4, are announced.

Chaplain J. L. Robinson, C.A.C., is assigned to 64th Art. (C.A.C.), and Chaplain W. P. Sherman is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

The promotion of Capt. A. Davis, 28th Inf., to major, Inf. N.A., from Feb. 4, 1918, is announced.

Major D. P. Cordray, retired, from duty in Militia Bureau to his home.

Cpt. W. K. Green, S.C., to second Lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Washington for duty.

RESERVE CORPS.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major G. M. Dorrance to Philadelphia, Pa., Evans Dental Institute, as instructor; Capt. V. H. DeSoto to Edgewood, Md.; 1st Lieut. R. H. Henderson to Little Rock, Ark.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Fort Monroe, Va.: First Lieuts. W. H. Burgess and E. LeB. Goodwin.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Augusta, Ga., in base hospital: First Lieuts. F. Gluckman and F. S. Hill.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Little Rock, Ark., in base hospital: First Lieuts. C. C. Adams and C. G. Beall.

Second Lieut. C. A. Trapkey, V.R.C., to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty.

Capt. R. L. Harding, E.R.C., is assigned to 32d Engrs. for duty.

First Lieut. G. L. Redman, O.R.C., to station at New Britain, Conn., for duty.

Capt. F. Kopp, Jr., and 1st Lieut. H. Seymour, O.R.C., to Washington for duty.

Cpt. 1st Class G. E. Armantrout, S.E.R.C., to second Lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Port Omaha, Neb., for duty.

Major H. L. Campion, Inf. R.C., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty.

Members of O.R.C. to second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C.: E. T. Harman, Jr., E. E. Kingsland, J. A. Roberts, E. M. Morris, F. S. Egan, A. B. Baker and J. A. Healy. They are assigned to duty at Tafisfer Field No. 1, Texas.

Col. C. H. Murray, U.S.A., retired, from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and to his home.

Promotions of Major G. C. Marshall, Jr., and Capt. E. W. Savage, Inf., N.A., to grade of Lieutenant colonel, Inf. N.A., from Jan. 5, 1918, is announced.

Par. 253, S.O. No. 18, Jan. 22, 1918, War D., relating to Col. F. T. Arnold, Cav., is revoked.

G.O. 164, DEC. 27, 1917, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M., at the U.S.M.A., at West Point, N.Y., of which Capt. Charles P. Martin, Cav., was president, and Capt. Louis K. Underhill, Inf., was J.A., for the trial of four cadets charged with hazing.

Cadet John E. Wadlich, third class, was found guilty of hazing Cadet Worth E. Shantz, fourth class, by making him assume constrained positions, and was sentenced to dismissal, President Wilson approving the sentence.

Cadet George W. Lewis, third class, was found guilty of hazing New Cadet T. A. Oliphant, and was sentenced to be suspended without pay or allowances until Aug. 28, 1918, and to join the then third class.

Cadet Howard L. Simeral, third class, was found guilty of hazing Cadets L. C. Wilson and T. A. Oliphant, fourth class, and was sentenced to dismissal, which the President approved.

Cadet Frederick D. Townsend, third class, was found guilty of hazing Cadet T. A. Oliphant, fourth class, and was sentenced to dismissal, which was approved by the President.

PRIZE FOR THE 308TH INFANTRY, N.A.

G.O. 6, FEB. 7, 1918, 77TH DIVISION, N.A.

Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, at present commanding the 77th Division, N.A., at Camp Upton, N.Y., in this order: published a letter from Governor Charles S. Whitman, of New York, dated Albany, Feb. 6, praising the 308th Regiment of Infantry for its fine appearance in the parade in New York city Feb. 4, under command of Col. N. K. Averill. The letter said in part:

"I congratulate you most warmly upon the result and request that you convey to these earnest, hard-working officers, who under your guidance have produced the wonderful improvement which was yesterday so evident, our warmest praise.

"I am glad to know that the men of the 308th wish to be called 'New York's Own,' for I am sure that we are all proud to accord to them that title.

"So inspiring was the parade, that I earnestly hope New York City will soon be favored by another one, in which this or other regiments of your command will be given the opportunity to show to their friends what is being done toward the betterment of the soldiers in the Federal Camps."

General Johnson, in commenting on the letter, said:

"It is with a feeling of pride that the Commanding General publishes for the information of the command the testimonial from the Governor of the State of New York, with whom, and the Mayor of the City, he jointly reviewed the 308th Infantry on the initial parade of any National Army organization in the City of New York. The soldierly appearance of the men, their steadiness and smartness, the alignments and distances which were kept, were an object lesson to the onlookers as to what a few months of military training and discipline would do toward preparing the untrained citizen of our country for the war in which we find ourselves involved. If the many letters received and the comments of the metropolitan press are to be believed, this was the lesson which the fine showing which was made by the regiment taught, and it is an evidence of the ability of officers, the discipline of the men, and the high moral standard which has been maintained in the 77th Division."

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Col. C. L. Potter, C.E., will, upon his arrival at San Francisco, report in person to the commanding general Western Dept., for duty as engineer, relieving Lieut. Col. C. J. Taylor, Engr., N.A., of that duty. (Feb. 7, War D.)

The appointment (promotion) of Temp. 2d Lieut. F. Miller, C.E., to first lieutenant of Engineers, N.A., from Jan. 15, 1918, is announced. He will remain on duty at present station. (Feb. 7, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. J. P. Kelly (appointed Feb. 8, 1918, for sergeant, O.D.), now with 14th F.A., Fort Sill, is assigned to duty with that regiment. (Feb. 8, War D.)

INFANTRY.

33D—Each of the following officers, now attached to 33d Inf., is assigned to that regiment: Capts. T. R. Murphy and L. T. Byrne. (Feb. 8, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major R. H. Kimball, Cav., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps for the period of the present emergency. (Feb. 7, War D.)

The appointment of 2d Lieut. L. Dorn, Cav. (temporary), to first lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.C. (temporary), from Feb. 1, 1918, is announced. He will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty. (Feb. 7, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. L. O. Leach, C.A.C., to the Coast Defenses of Pensacola for duty. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Capt. F. R. Garcia, C.A.C., having reported at headquarters of South Pacific Coast Artillery District, San Francisco, Feb. 9, is announced as personnel officer (adjutant) of the district. (Feb. 9, S.P.C.A.D.)

ASSIGNED TO 64TH ARTILLERY.

The assignment of each of the following Coast Artillery officers to the 64th Art. (C.A.C.) is announced: Lieut. Col. T. E. Murphy, C.A.C.; Majors J. L. Roberts, Jr., C.A.C.; T. C. Cook, N.A.; S. H. McLeary, N.A.; J. McCants, N.G.; Capts. R. M. Levy, C.A.C.; M. G. Armstrong, U.A.C.; N. Dingley, 3d, C.A.C.; L. E. Kloeber, R.C.; J. A. Lambdin, N.G.; N. M. Allen, N.G.; C. A. Leland, Jr., G. W. Ames, G. M. Curry, C. H. Carson, C. E. Mallon, H. E. Galup, R.C.; 1st Lieuts. J. P. Jones, N.G.; H. I. Cohen, N.G.; P. M. Clarkson, N.A.; H. Sims, J. P. Dick, R. E. Bragstad, H. E. Spornell, C. A. Epperson, B. H. Byrnes, W. H. Hoff, G. W. Coleman, H. B. Rannels, S. M. Ball, J. C. Dennis, J. McClure, Jr., R.C.; 2d Lieuts. H. V. Hays, N.G.; S. L. Fisher, N.G.; C. E. Porter, Jr., R. R. Reimert, Jr., A. Hail, A. F. Perry, Jr., D. R. Arnold, Jr., F. M. Hall, H. S. Foster, S. P. Stevenson, H. M. Wilson, F. C. Gaines, P. N. Johnston, S. J. Orr, J. R. Scofield, C. N. Touart, C. C. Farrel, Jr., H. P. Mills, J. C. Conner, L. N. Hopcock, R. W. Mellow, W. C. Sanders, H. A. Dahl, A. Dickie, Jr., W. G. Mautz, E. W. Miller, R.C.; F. J. Ridgway, C. R. Hodge, W. J. Helmer, N.A. (Feb. 7, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. J. C. W. Brooks, retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Capt. H. Evans, retired, from duty in Western Department to his home and from duty. (Feb. 7, War D.)

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. Col. S. H. Ford, N.A., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps for the period of the present emergency. (Feb. 7, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

Transfers at the request of the officers concerned: First Lieut. F. L. Hill, 63d Inf., to 55th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. A. Thomson, 55th Inf., to 63d Inf. Each officer will join. (Feb. 5, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS DECLINED.

So much of Par. 104, S.O. 159, War D., July 11, 1917, as relates to the following provisional second lieutenants of the Regular Army is revoked: J. A. Thorndill, 16th Field Art.; G. L. Karow, 12th Inf.; A. T. Kinsley, 14th Inf.; L. W. Mason, 55th Inf.; S. E. Reid, 1st, 50th Inf.; H. D. Sites, 30th Inf.; D. A. Tinsley, 51st Inf.; F. O. Wheeler, 38th Inf.; C. P. Young, 11th Inf. Each of the officers named has declined his appointment. (Feb. 6, War D.)

So much of Par. 103, S.O. 159, War D., July 11, 1917, as relates to the following provisional second lieutenants of Regular Army is revoked: A. T. Bates, 14th Cav.; T. P. Chestam, 20th Cav.; T. E. Bourke, 6th Inf.; J. E. McCarthy, 62d Inf.; J. M. Pearce, Jr., 6th Inf.; R. B. Porter, 48th Inf.; W. L. Rutan, 4th Inf. Each of the officers named has declined his appointment. (Feb. 6, War D.)

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

Regimental Sergt. Major J. Bauer, The Army Service Schools detachment, is placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and to home. (Feb. 7, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

Capt. H. B. Huston, Q.M.C., N.G., to Camp Wheeler, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Regt. Sergt. Major J. R. Overall, 107th Inf., to second Lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Columbus, Ohio, for training as an adjutant. (Feb. 6, War D.)

The provisional appointment of L. J. Walrath, band sergeant, Hars. Co., 106th F.A., as provisional second lieutenant in C.A.C., Regular Army, from Feb. 7, 1918, is announced and to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Feb. 8, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. D. P. Sullivan, A.G.D., N.A., to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. B. Sharp, retired, to major, I.G.D., N.A., with rank from Jan. 29, 1918. (Feb. 7, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Capt. G. Stetekin, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Grant, Ill., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 321, for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. G. F. Kryda, H. C. Banjan, G. W. Rogers, (Feb. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. G. Stevenson, Q.M.C., N.A., to New York, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. M. T. Banch, Q.M.C., N.A., is assigned to duty with Bakery Co. No. 350, Fort Riley, Kas. (Feb. 8, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

First Lieut. C. E. Schaefer, San. Corps, N.A., to New York, N.Y., medical supply depot, 628 Greenwich street, for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Sergt. R. E. Humes to first lieutenant, San. Corps, N.A., and to field medical supply depot, 21 M St., N.E., Washington, for duty. (Feb. 8, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. R. R. Nix, N.A., from Springfield, Mass., to Manila, P.I., as U.O. Manila Ordnance Depot. (Feb. 7, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS TO NATIONAL ARMY.

The appointment of H. H. Rogers as major, N.A., and to the inspector general of the Army for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Capt. J. G. Cramer, Inf., N.A., from duty as assistant to the military attaché at Copenhagen, Denmark, and to Washington, Army War College Division, office of the Chief of Staff, for duty. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Par. 260, S.O. 1, Jan. 2, 1918, War D., relating to Col. M. O. Bigelow, Inf., N.A., is revoked. (Feb. 7, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

The appointment is announced of S. J. O'Brien as chaplain, N.A. He is assigned to Sievards Regiment No. 305 for duty. (Feb. 7, War D.)

The appointment is announced of the following chaplains, N.A., with rank of first lieutenant from the dates noted in 1918. They will proceed to the camps specified for duty: G. S. Stark, Feb. 2, to Camp Upton, N.Y.; A. H. Brown, Feb. 2, to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; O. E. Gray, Feb. 4, to Camp Funston, Kas.; E. B. Clark, Feb. 4, to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; C. N. Bigelow, Feb. 5, to Camp Dodge, Battle Creek, Mich.; G. R. Lawrence, Feb. 5, to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. (Feb. 7, War D.)

QUARTERMASTERS TO NATIONAL ARMY.

The following appointments (promotions) of temporary second lieutenants to first lieutenants, N.A., from Jan. 15, 1918, are announced: C. W. Jewett, 55th Inf.; S. Vargo, 17th Inf.; J. Sagendorf, Inf. Each officer will remain on duty at his present station. (Feb. 7, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Par. 149, S.O. No. 298, Dec. 22, 1917, W.D., is amended so as to retain each of the following officers on duty with the 78th Division and to assign them to temporary duty only at the camps indicated after their names: Col. F. G. Stritzinger, Inf., to Camp McClellan, Ala.; Col. F. B. Watson, N.A., to Camp McCallan, Ala.; Lieut. Col. J. T. Geary, Field Art., N.A., to Camp Sevier, S.C. (Feb. 5, War D.)

The following officers to Washington and report in person to Brig. Gen. W. J. Snow, N.A., chief of Field Art., for duty as his assistants: Major R. L. Bacon, F.A.R.C.; Capt. R. I. Channing, Field Art., N.A. (Feb. 5, War D.)

The assignment to duty in Washington from Feb. 1, of the following ordnance officers is announced: Lieutenant colonels: F. H. Miles, P. L. Pierce, A. W. Erdman, N.A. Majors: A. E. White, N.A., O. W. Albee, E. A. Custer, R.C., J. W. Van Denburg, A. S. Douglas, Ordnance, N.A. Captains: B. T. McCormick, G. W. Ramsey, C. A. Kanter, R.C., R. D. McGrath, N.A., F. N. Menehee, J. C. Hasle, J. M. Davis, S. Cornell, E. Buckingham, R.C., C. S. Reed, F. Altschul, N.A., W. E. Witliff, M. L. Oglesby, F. F. McIntosh, J. W. Hensay, J. H. Humphreys, W. P. Alexander, J. J. O'Connell, R.C., L. W. Houston, N.A., H. S. Bope, R.C., F. D. Hansen, N.A. First lieutenants: R. Romey, L. E. Wallace, W. H. Searight, R. S. Tucker, R.C., C. H. McKnight, L. R. McNamee, S. W. Nixon, R. W. Hay, E. Smith, Jr., W. R. Martin, R. D. Hughes, A. O. Hoyt, G. A. Dingee, C. S. Van Cise, T. L. Davis, G. R. Fouke, Jr., A. E. Gastrock, P. H. Gibbs, E. Gatchell, R. H. Fox, W. F. Fitch, A. W. Dorchester, W. C. Lynch, S. K. Esblyman, Jr., E. H. Unkle, R. S. Sayer, Jr., L. Stewart Gatter, J. T. Jones, M. H. Stratton, F. P. Rhame, C. H. Lambelot, T. M. Leahy, R. Lawrie, Jr., C. L. McLaren, G. K. Homer, W. K. Page, C. G. Austin, and Ira T. Hook. Second lieutenant: H. J. Smith, O.R.C. They will report to Chief of Ordnance for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: W. B. Duncan, Camp Doniphan, Okla.; A. T. Thomas, New Orleans, La.; C. Saye, Jeffersonville, Ind.; G. W. Thompson, Washington, (Feb. 5, War D.)

Capt. H. M. Snyder, Q.M.R.C., to Camp Sheridan, Ala., 37th Division for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. I. Manheim and W. T. Neil, Captain Manheim to New York, N.Y., for duty; Captain to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Capt. O. R. Birn, R. A. Lewis and A. A. Palmer, Q.M.R.C., to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston, for duty. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Capt. C. Lewis, Q.M.R.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: R. E. Strawbridge to Washington; W. A. Hunter to Metuchen, N.J., Hartranft River ordnance depot; R. C. Jacobs to Philadelphia, Pa. (Feb. 8, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Captains of M.R.C. to duty as follows: F. C. Robbins, Fort Sill, Okla., Camp Doniphan; H. E. Foster, upon arrival of 1st Lieut. L. C. Frost, to Letterman General Hospital; C. K. Haskell to Rochester, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 19; E. S. Geist, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf; H. D. DeW. Shanks to San Antonio, Texas, for assignment to squadron for overseas base hospital; T. J. Heitz to Columbia, S.C., and Camp Jackson. (Feb. 5, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: J. Hamilton, Jr., Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.; L. C. Frost, Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.; A. H. Pierce, Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson; W. M. Scruggs to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene, for duty in base hospital; A. H. Wilkinson, Jacksonville, Fla., March 1, Camp Joseph E. Johnston; A. B. Godwin to Fort McHenry, Md., Army General Hospital No. 2; N. S. Starr, Cape Fear, N.C., Coast Defenses of Cape Fear; G. M. McLean, Fort Monroe, Va.; H. R. Viets, Albany, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 38 (Albany Hospital and Medical College), Troop B Armor; O. W. Little, Fort Bayard, N.M., U.S.A. General Hospital. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 305th Cavalry: Capt. W. J. Lahay, 1st Lieut. M. L. Hutchinson, O. N. Lightner, C. P. Lyle. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Washington, D.C., for duty: First Lieuts. H. W. Gingies, H. B. Nason, A. A. Sparkman. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Riley, Texas, duty with 307th Cavalry: Capt. J. C. Mahr, 1st Lieut. C. Q. Dodd, N. B. Fall, M. D. Forbes. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty with the 306th Cavalry: Capt. W. M. Wildman, 1st Lieuts. H. Ferrall, R. S. Fillmore, V. Finsand. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Major B. W. Caldwell, M.R.C., to tentental enclos. Med. Corps, N.A., from Jan. 30, 1918. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major G. E. Ruth, Fort McHenry, Md., U.S.A. General Hospital No. 2; Major K. Emerson, Washington, D.C.; Capt. A. L. Levin, Alexandria, La., Beauregard; Capt. J. H. Wyman, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; Capt. J. A. Baley, Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.; Capt. H. E. Ruggles to Base Hospital No. 30 at Hoboken, N.J., for duty; Capt. U. H. Parker, Houston, Texas, Camp Logan; Capt. W. J. Reddy to Chickamauga Park, Ga., with the 6th Infantry; 1st Lieut. E. W. Meyer, Fort McDowell, Cal.; 1st Lieut. F. H. Weidlein, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major F. S. Churchill to Newport News, Va.; Capt. E. N. Greenwood, Letterman General Hospital; 1st Lieut. R. T. Irene, Fort Jay, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. M. A. Shadie, Western Dept., San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Captains of M.R.C. to duty as follows: H. C. Neffsiger to Fort McHenry, Md., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 2; S. K. Carson telegraph to C.G., Philippine Dept.; C. D. Haas to Fort McHenry, Md., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 2; A. L. Beighler to Camp Des Moines, Iowa; J. J. Daly to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant, with 365th Inf.; F. E. Allen to Alcatraz, Cal., U.S. Disciplinary Bks.; F. E. Woodruff to Spartanburg, S.C., Camp Wadsworth. (Feb. 7, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: L. B. Kline to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; N. B. Cole to Fort McHenry, Md.; K. R. Cannock to Mercedes, Texas, with 16th Cav.; W. N. Taylor to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston; J. F. Hubbard to Newport News, Va.; J. D. Hexom to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty in Philippine Department: Capts. B. L. Burdette, P. Clements, C. R. Johnson and J. A. Johnson. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Newport News, Va., for duty: First Lieuts. A. M. Baldwin, J. H. Gettins and J. D. Kelly. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Newport News, Va.: First Lieuts. V. O. Caruthers, W. DeH. Fitch, H. R. Whitehead and B. Colp. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. E. Driver to Av. Sec., S.C., Lake Charles, La., Gerstner Field; Capt. F. A. Bird to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis; Capt. R. C. Eve to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, and then to Camp Cody, Deming, N.M.; Capt. J. W. Hope to Fort Monroe, Va.; 1st Lieut. J. I. Schoonmaker to Hoboken, N.J., Feb. 22; 1st Lieut. L. B. Collier telegraph to C.G., Western Dept., Feb. 22; 1st Lieut. R. B. Hill to San Francisco, Cal., Letterman General Hospital; 1st Lieut. W. D. Cawthon to Fort McHenry, Md., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 2; 1st Lieuts. O. P. Lingle and G. A. Peterson to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; 1st Lieut. L. D. Enloe to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike. (Feb. 8, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. from duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to New York, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 1 (Bellevue Hospital), for duty: First Lieuts. R. P. Blythe, G. A. Koenig, B. L. Robins, A. B. Timm, C. J. Tyson and Capt. J. H. Wyckoff. (Feb. 8, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to New York, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 1 (Bellevue Hospital), for duty: First Lieuts. C. G. Darlington and U. H. Nammack. (Feb. 8, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with the Av. Sec., S.C., Portland, Ore.: First Lieuts. S. D. Barry, O. H. Christofersen, C. F. Cropp, L. L. Elwood, M. C. Fox, S. Goodlick, C. E. Hawke, W. W. Leoney, A. G. Nace, F. L. Ralston, E. S. Reedy and J. W. Sifton. (Feb. 8, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. C. F. Pickering, D.R.C., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. N. Lief, D.R.C., from Fort Riley to Hoboken, N.J., for duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 9. (Feb. 7, War D.)

VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. J. Lyon, V.R.C., will report in person to the commanding general, El Paso, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Second Lieut. T. L. Wright, V.R.C., to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene, for duty. (Feb. 8, War D.)

ENGINEER CORPS.

First Lieut. G. D. Donald, E.R.C., to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., Engineer officers' training camp, for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. C. W. Franey, E.R.C., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. A. Smethurst to Belvoir Tract, Va.; 1st Lieut. K. C. Bean to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., for duty in charge of Engineer subdepot; 1st Lieuts. A. Clark and J. B. Brown are assigned to the 465th Engineers (Pontoon Train), and to Washington Barracks; 1st Lieut. C. H. Palmer, Jr., to Washington. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 34th Engineers, Camp Dix, New Jersey, N.J., for duty. Major W. P. Cowles; Capts. E. L. Fisher, D. T. Bjork; 1st Lieuts. R. G. Wallace, C. M. French, C. C. Putnam. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to Washington Barracks, D.C., to duty with Engineer replacement troops: Capts. S. C. Bartlett, W. O. Glosier, K. S. Littlejohn, C. T. Sackett, C. L. Todd, Jr.; 1st Lieuts. K. B. Christie, R. L. Dixon, J. L. Goldman, L. D. Howell, C. F. Johnson, C. Myers, H. H. McLaurin, B. S. Norcross, F. H. Pickett, J. F. Woolley, Jr., K. W. Van Eman, H. L. Havens; 2d Lieuts. C. N. Bell, C. C. Colwell, R. G. Caldwell, J. H. England, J

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INFANTRY CAPTAIN at Dix, N.J., desires mutual transfer with INFANTRY CAPTAIN at Ayer, Mass. Address "B", c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

SECOND LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, desires mutual transfer with SECOND LIEUTENANT, FIELD ARTILLERY, or with SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY, R.C., who is on eligible list for Provisional Second Lieutenantcy, Field Artillery. Address G. C. H., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

LOST: New Year's Eve at the Naval Academy Hop in Luce Hall, gold bracelet, square riveted links, conventional leaf design; valued heirloom. Will the person who was seen to pick up the above bracelet kindly send same to the owner? Miss Florence Rieger, Quarters 81, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

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CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY, assigned to regiment of Provisional Field Artillery, desires mutual transfer with CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY assigned to Cavalry regiment doing duty as such. This is an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to do duty with Artillery or to eventually transfer to same. Address Box 55, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, June 14, 1917, desires transfer with FIRST LIEUTENANT, CAVALRY. Address L. A. E., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

CAPTAIN OF COAST ARTILLERY detailed to duty with the Field Artillery desires to change duties with CAPTAIN OF COAST ARTILLERY who is doing duty with the Coast Artillery. C. U. E., 11th F.A., Douglas, Ariz.

PROVISIONAL 2ND LIEUT., CAVALRY, commissioned Oct. 26, 1917, mark of 84 1/2, desires mutual transfer to CAVALRY REGIMENT being trained as ARTILLERY. Address Box 57, Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, desires to effect a mutual transfer with any PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, in the Eastern or Southeastern Department. Any interested wire W. S. W., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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General Pershing submitted a report on the hazards of aviation service, in the course of which he said: "Flying duty is no more hazardous than duty with other combat troops and involves nothing like the hardships endured by troops which occupy trenches. Such laws are productive of improper balance in rank and pay, which result in injustice to other arms and are no longer necessary in order to get personnel, as was the

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THE GENERAL STAFF REORGANIZATION.

The plan of reorganization of the General Staff announced by Secretary Baker on Feb. 10 is noteworthy above all else in that it reflects how great and complicated are the military problems presented by our participation in the great war. The simplicity of the plan for a reorganization of the General Staff presented by General Scott in his last annual report is quite overshadowed by the present plan, the complete details of which are printed on another page. Only one of his recommendations stands out in this larger scheme, and that is his insistence that ample authority be given the Chief of Staff "for securing the co-ordination of all the activities of the military establishment." This seems to be followed out by the language and the actual intent of Secretary Baker's plan for the new Acting Chief of Staff, Major Gen. Peyton C. March. And yet that is affected to an extent by the introduction of the War Council.

The two divisions into which General Scott declared the General Staff should be divided now appear as five. And as they have grown in number so is there a realignment of their duties, differing from General Scott's in disposition of duties and seemingly made the more complicated thereby. For where he recommended that the first distinct body of the Staff should be used solely in "co-ordinating and supervising capacity," while the second distinct body should "make the studies required for the mobilization, organization, instruction, training and movements of our armies, to gather military intelligence and to investigate such special armies as are referred to"—these functions are now divided between the Executive Division, War Plans Division, and the Army Operations Division, first, second and fifth of the "distinct bodies" under the new plan. The War Plans Division, it appears, will actually be in charge of the duties heretofore delegated to the War College, which in recent years has always been short of the number of officers required for the tasks that have fallen upon it; and this phase of the reorganization may be in line with General Scott's special recommendations concerning the War College Division. The two intermediary divisions, that of Purchase and Supply and that of Storage and Traffic, would seem to assume in large part the functions of the Quartermaster Corps, thus creating within the General Staff another series of Army bureaus. Theoretically they are for the purposes of co-ordination, which is the magic solvent for all military confusion nowadays; yet on the other hand our "constructive critics" would lead us to believe that bureaus and bureaucrats are sole reason for the Military Establishment of the United States being in the parlous state it is, according to the gospels of Senators Chamberlain and Wadsworth.

Decentralization is another unfailing remedy prescribed by our civilian doctors to the Military Establishment patient. One experiment we made in that line between our peaceful penetration of Mexico in 1916 and our entry into the great war, the attempt to decentralize our supply system, did not work out as well as the doctors said it would, but we can let that pass in view of the larger issues involved. We are to have at once co-ordination and decentralization with only one fly in the ointment. This is, just where does the War Council come in with its "assistance to the Chief of Staff"? Unless General March is permitted to be the Acting Chief of Staff in fact as well as in name, we shall not have advanced one step in the making of such a General Staff as the United States should have, but will have returned to the bureau system, which is supposed to be fatal to our chances of military success in the field. The War Council would seem to be the striking defect in the new reorganization of the General Staff. But given that General March is the man we think he is, even that weakness may be overcome, although it may be adding to his burdens instead of lightening them as well as those of Secretary Baker.

GENERAL STAFF PERSONNEL.

Official announcement has not yet been made as to changes of personnel under the General Staff reorganization plan, but unofficially the following are understood to be included, some of these having been already mentioned.

The Executive Assistant to Major Gen. Peyton C. March, the Acting Chief of Staff, is Brig. Gen. William S. Graves, Gen. Staff (Acting); Director of War Plans Division, Col. Daniel W. Ketcham, G.S. (Acting); Director of Operations Division, Brig. Gen. Henry Jersey, N.A. (Acting); Director of Storage and Traffic Division, Major Gen. George W. Goethals, retired; Director of Purchase and Supply Division, Brig. Gen. Palmer B. Pierce, G.S., who, as noted on page 915, will have under

To enable officers and men of the military service located at distant points to have a longer time for filing applications for war risk insurance, Congress has extended the time from Feb. 12 to April 12. This extension, it is believed, will give ample time for all those who desire to receive the benefits offered under the War Risk Insurance Act.

him as Surveyor of Purchases and Supplies Mr. Edward R. Stettinius.

Appointments of Staff-Assistants Temporary.

Secretary Baker has made it clear that the officers who are at present acting as assistants to the Chief of Staff are temporary appointments. No permanent appointments for these positions will be made until after the return of Major General March, who will be consulted and his wishes ascertained before the selections are made final. It is the desire of the Secretary to give General March every opportunity to put into effect his plans for the development of the work of the General Staff.

IN FAVOR OF COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS.

Secretary of War Baker has sent official communications to the chairmen of the Committees on Military Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives, expressing his approval of additional legislation which will permit all officers on field duty with troops to receive commutation of quarters. The news of this step by the Secretary will bring hope to thousands of officers who have been deprived of commutation of quarters and have been burdened by the high cost of living. Officers serving in the field have felt that it was an injustice that they were deprived of commutation, while other officers who were on duty in cities under the present interpretation of the law received commutation of quarters. As the many letters on the subject in our columns have shown, officers on field duty believed that they are being penalized from eighteen per cent. to twenty-five per cent. of their normal salary because of service with troops in the field. Army officers like every other class have been hard pressed by the increased cost of living, and many of them have asserted that they have found it impossible to live upon their pay and maintain their families as they should.

The attention of the Secretary was called by officers to the fact that they are not asking for that which would impose a greater burden of debt than that already imposed by war, but for the allowances which they felt they were entitled to receive under the Army Appropriation Act of May, 1908, and previous acts. This act is today the governing factor in the computation of salaries for officers. It established the rates of Army pay and provided that "nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to reduce the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any officer or enlisted man of the Army." Some of the senior officers of the Service have pointed out that they have been advised by the framers of that act that Army salaries were purposely made lower than otherwise would have been the case in order that there might be an allowance for commutation of quarters, heat and light, which would permit them to have their families with them. In the past officers serving in the field have been carried as "temporarily detached from post," and have by that means been able to draw their allowances in cash. Under the ruling of the War Department of June 15, 1917, officers serving in the field are no longer allowed to draw this money, and they have practically suffered a reduction in pay. For example, a colonel who is serving with troops at the front or in any one of the camps or cantonments receives \$111 a month less than a colonel who is on duty in Washington.

The War Department decision which has deprived officers in the field of commutation of quarters was published in Bulletin No. 35, June 15, 1917, and provided that "All duty with troops of any kind in the field, at home or abroad, during the present war, will be considered as not temporary duty in the field in contemplation of the Act of Congress, approved Feb. 27, 1893, which provides that officers temporarily absent on duty in the field shall not lose their right to quarters or commutation thereof at their permanent stations while so temporarily absent. Under this decision no officer or enlisted man on duty in the field can have any official station elsewhere, within the meaning and contemplation of the laws and the regulations relating to the allowance of quarters or commutation thereof, but while on such duty his rights as to quarters will be as prescribed for field service."

The right of an officer of the Army to commutation springs out of the general authority of the War Department and has been indirectly sanctioned by Congress from the origin of the Government, as is noted in the compilation of the military laws of the United States issued under the supervision of Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, J.A.G., in 1915. The long maintained usage was so often sustained by Congress in the appropriation for such commutation that the right to it was not to be questioned. This was decided in the case of *Whittels v. the United States*, 5 Ct. Cls. 90. Since this decision, the allowance for quarters and the conditions therefor have been fixed by statute, the Act of March 2, 1907, for example, providing "that at places where there are no public quarters commutation thereof may be paid * * * at a rate not exceeding \$12 per room."

The Secretary of War under authority of the Act of March 2, 1901, "may determine what shall constitute travel and duty without troops within the meaning of the laws governing the payment of mileage and commutation of quarters to officers of the Army." The Act of Feb. 27, 1893, had provided that "officers temporarily absent on duty in the field shall not lose their right to quarters or commutation thereof on their permanent station while so temporarily absent." It was the decision of the War Department that "all duty with troops of any kind in the

field, at home or abroad, during the present war will be considered as not temporary duty in the field" that nullified the allowance for quarters.

In an editorial on this general subject that is to appear in the forthcoming Infantry Journal for February there is printed a table showing the difference in average monthly pay (including commutation of quarters, light and heat) of officers on duty at Washington and others of like grade on duty with troops at Camp Meade, a few miles distant. The figures show that the percentage of reduction in pay for service with troops ranges from eighteen per cent. by second lieutenants to twenty-five per cent. by colonels, this being the maximum. Major and brigadier generals suffer a loss of nineteen per cent. according to this table. The Infantry Journal estimates that it would require "an annual appropriation of not less than \$20,000,000 to pay commutation of quarters, heat and light to the officers of each million men" and asks "the watchdogs of the Treasury" to remember that "the fighting man asks justice, not charity."

The Infantry Journal is right. There should be no question in the minds of our legislators as to the cost of legislative action to right an injustice, but only as to whether such injustice exists. Of this there can be no question. While the present interpretation of the law may be technically correct, there can be no doubt that it results in a hardship and an injustice to officers on field duty. It was apparently the intent of Congress to make Army allowances a part of Army pay. If new conditions that have arisen have defeated this purpose for a large class of officers, under changed conditions of service, the remedy should be prompt in the passage of needed legislation. The Secretary of War is evidently convinced of this, and is to be congratulated on his action in urging the matter upon Congress. We venture also to assume a modest share of credit in that the discussion of the subject in our columns has served at least to bring it to attention, as have the articles in the Infantry Journal.

There is a general belief that Congress will see the situation as the Secretary of War has seen it and will amend the law. We hear a great deal nowadays about the merits of "constructive criticism." If we could have a little "constructive legislation" as a result of the criticism the Services would be in a much fairer case, financially at least. No better illustration of this fact could be found than immediate passage of the act to restore commutation of quarters to Army officers "on duty with troops."

PLANNING REPLACEMENT CAMPS.

The Division of Operations of the General Staff is at work preparing a system for the establishment of several replacement camps where troops can be trained and made ready to be sent directly to France to supply vacancies in the Expeditionary Forces. It is probable that some of the camps now occupied by National Army and National Guard divisions may be set aside for this purpose when the troops now in training at those camps have been sent abroad. It is proposed to establish a system of centralized replacement and at least one division comprising not less than 50,000 men for the Infantry and similar camps will be established where replacement troops will be trained for the Artillery and the other branches of the Service. These camps will be used for men coming in from the draft and it is believed desirable to discontinue the practice of taking men from the present existing divisions for replacement purposes.

Another angle of the plan has under consideration the use of special camps or cantonments for the relief of the present congestion at the depots of the Embarkation Service. It is not improbable that two cantonments will be required where troops awaiting transportation for France can be concentrated. Camp Dix and Camp Lee are under consideration for this purpose, as these two camps are located within short distance by rail from important ports of embarkation. In preparing for the replacement of the Field Artillery, Camp Sheridan is under consideration because it has a suitable artillery target range. Camp Meade will probably be selected for the Signal Corps and other branches of smaller numerical strength. The plan also contemplates that all necessary reissues of clothing and equipment shall be made at the embarkation camps and as far as possible the necessities in this regard will be met on this side before the troops sail for France.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST EPIDEMICS.

To guard against the spread of communicable diseases from one camp to another or to the Expeditionary Forces, as far back as Jan. 5 last the Army Medical Corps issued an order that all troops before leaving camp should be examined to discover any trace or symptom of scarlet fever, meningitis, measles or other disease liable to be conveyed by any of the men about to leave camp. The same order directed the proper medical officers to make personal examinations at least twice every day of all men waiting for entry to a camp or for embarkation, for the purpose of detecting elements of illness and isolating all who might carry disease. The Medical Corps has sought, in the interest of the health of the Army, to have at least two weeks' notice given of the intention to remove troops from any of the camps, in order that the medical officers may have time to examine all in the expedition and remove any who are liable to carry communicable diseases. This recommendation is before the General Staff under consideration.

The objection from the military side is that such treat-

ment will constitute notice of the intention of the Department to move a contingent and that examinations twice a day of all the men would seriously interfere with the operation of abandoning camp. The interference would undoubtedly be very marked, for the examinations are thorough, necessitating the stripping of the men to the waist. But the gain might be more than compensating, for pneumonia, meningitis and the like are so clearly recognized as diseases communicated by a germ that an epidemic is likely to follow where men live in crowded conditions and the only way to prevent this is to isolate the men stricken with the disease before the case has reached the acute stage. This, medical officers say, can be done only by early examination and isolation of all suspected cases.

At the office of the Surgeon General of the Navy it was stated that general health conditions in the Navy show a steady improvement. The number of pneumonia meningitis cases continues to decrease and the cases show a material improvement. The report is classed as "excellent." The admission rate last week was about the same as during the early summer of 1917 and the improvement over the preceding week was gratifying. P. A. Surg. J. R. Phelps and Med. Dir. E. R. Stitt of the Surgeon General's office have recently returned from an inspection of the Great Lakes Training Station and they speak in the highest terms of the work they witnessed while there and of the generally improved conditions at that station. Surgeon Phelps said that he never witnessed a finer parade than that of the brigade of recruits which was commanded by an ensign who was recently a warrant officer of the Navy, while the commanders of the separate divisions were warrant officers. Many of the men in the ranks have been at the station less than two months and they have become so proficient in the drills and physical exercises that they have the appearance of veterans.

Tests in the cantonments reveal cases of tuberculosis never suspected and it is recognized that if they are taken in hand promptly cures can be almost invariably effected. From exposure in the ranks, both in camps on this side and in actual service abroad, other cases are developed, and the Medical Department is preparing for this condition. Congress has appropriated the funds for the construction of additional hospitals for the observation and treatment of such patients and work will be commenced as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be completed. Asheville, N.C., is one of the points determined upon for the erection of one of these hospitals and Denver has been mentioned as the possible site of a second. The total number of hospitals for tuberculous patients has not been determined. The Department will use the hospital at Fort Porter, N.Y., for the treatment of cases of mental disorder. This will be put in condition to receive immediate cases and will be extended in case the need arises.

Secretary Baker has signed an order approving the establishment of a school for Army chaplains at Fort Monroe to give appointees special training for their work. Including the large numbers recently appointed there are now approximately 570 chaplains in the Service, and this number will gradually increase with the passage of expected legislation permitting appointment of one chaplain for every 1,200 officers and men. The school at Fort Monroe will give the appointee a knowledge of military law, military science, tactics and hygiene. Plans for the school were presented by the Rev. Clyde F. Armitage, secretary of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, and were revised and approved for the War Department by Chaplain Alfred A. Pruden, U.S.A., of Fort Monroe.

The U.S. Marine Corps has announced its policy of selecting all future candidates for commissioned rank in the corps from its own enlisted personnel, as it has expressed the view that it has an abundance of good material to make good commissioned officers in its ranks. An officer asked General Barnett, just reappointed to succeed himself as commandant of Marines, what an enlisted man of fine physique and university education should do to secure a chance to try for a commission, and was not at all surprised to hear the terse answer: "Conduct himself so well as a soldier that, when his company officer is called upon to recommend one or more men for promotion, he will be one of them." With the expected expansion of the corps there is a chance for every competent and ambitious man to win a commission in the Marine Corps.

Movements of men to complete the first draft, beginning on Feb. 23, will not be completed within the following five days, as originally planned, but will extend over into March. A movement not included in previous announcements will begin on March 4, moving 10,077 men to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Camp Funston. Provost Marshal General Crowder notified governors of the various states on Feb. 14 that classification of selected men virtually has been completed, and that in the future local boards' duties will consist only of supervision of the drawing of units from their respective communities and reclassification of men undergoing change of status.

PROMOTION PROBLEMS.

A number of communications we receive from officers of Infantry indicate that there is a feeling of unrest in that arm of the Service, which has origin in the opinion that it has not received consideration in the matter of promotion. For example, a captain of Infantry writes: "Allow me to call attention to an apparent injustice to the Infantry. It was, at the outbreak of the war, semi-officially announced that promotions in the various arms would be the same. That is, the men who came in at the same time would be promoted together. The Field Artillery was soon withdrawn from this program, which left the Cavalry and Infantry. At present the Cavalry, an arm that probably will not as an arm go to France and has not been greatly increased, is (at the grade of captain) a little over a class ahead of the Infantry in promotion. The effect is crushing; I have recently visited several of our large camps and I have found the Infantry officers depressed. They feel, as one group expressed it, 'crushed' and 'crushed again.' Certainly this condition of affairs is not good for our country, from the effect it is having on the arm that should be the embodiment of morale, pride, and strength, so that it may truly give a good account of itself to the country in France. To be a crushed arm as it now is, is to be half defeated. I believe that you will be doing a patriotic thing if you will call attention to the matter."

On the subject of promotion another officer, a lieutenant colonel of Infantry, N.A., propounds a number of queries. He asks whether under the recent opinion of the J.A.G. in reference to the promotion of officers to temporary places in the Regular Army caused by the establishment of other forces a Regular Army officer promoted in the National Army is not losing a great deal by remaining there; whether, if below the grade of colonel he would not (considering selfish interests only) be better off if he resigned his commission in the National Army and returned to the Regular Army. Any answer to this would be guess work, for everything depends upon the future plans of the War Department and the necessity for officers for duty with the Regular Army.

An opinion of the Judge Advocate General as to temporary promotions, rendered on Nov. 27, 1917, said: "The term 'temporary promotion,' as used in the National Army Act of May 18, 1917, and in Section 114, National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, contemplates promotion as ordinarily understood in military legislation. Temporary promotion by seniority contemplates that the appointing power shall be satisfied that the officer about to be promoted is qualified. No officer is entitled to promotion regardless of his qualifications. Failure of an officer to discharge the duties of a higher grade in the National Army may and should be regarded by the President as satisfactory evidence of his disqualification to perform the duties of the same grade in the Regular Army. It is within the power of the War Department to prescribe how long an officer who has demonstrated his disqualification for higher command in the National Army shall remain ineligible for temporary promotion in the Regular Army and upon what conditions he shall become eligible for such promotion."

Our correspondent further asks how Regular officers are to be promoted in the National Army, every one, he adds, holding a different opinion: "some say by seniority, others say by selection, while others says the chances are very, very slim, as long as there are political bees buzzing around division headquarters. In other words, an officer of the Regular Army from California on detail with a National Army division from Ohio would be at a decided disadvantage in being promoted on the grounds of efficiency and experience, should a local Ohio man be his competitor."

The answer to this is that promotions in the National Army will be by selection. The recommendation of division commanders will undoubtedly receive fullest consideration. Our correspondent then asks:

"A lieutenant colonel of the National Army is a major in the Regular Army. More drafts are called, new divisions, brigades, etc., created in the National Army, does this lieutenant colonel, N.A. (major, U.S.A.) get his colonelcy or does he forego same by accepting a commission in the National Army? Since my appointment to the N.A. I have become entitled to a temporary lieutenant colonelcy, Regular Service. By keeping the N.A. commission do I forfeit every right of promotion to higher grades in the Regular Army of a temporary nature? Is my promotion in the N.A. confined to the division to which I belong, or is it by seniority? Again, am I barred from further promotion in the N.A. to new drafts that might be called, or does the command of these regiments go to officers many years my juniors?"

An officer does not forfeit any of his rights to promotion by accepting a commission in the National Army. He does not lose any of his seniority rights in the Regular Establishment. It had not at this writing been determined how the officers of the new regiments will be selected, but there is little probability that juniors will be given higher commissions than those who were their seniors in the Regular Army. The officer concerned certainly is not barred from higher rank by any reason now in existence.

Lastly this officer refers to the point made by our other correspondent, that Infantry officers feel they are not receiving due consideration in promotions. As to this it is of course impossible to give an answer. We can only say that there is apparently bitter feeling among certain Infantry officers. The matter of promotion by arm of Service is always a source of hard feeling. Each arm in turn has felt at different times that it was being passed over. It is a problem that promotion from one list might solve—provided the controversies over the makeup of such a list did not prove an even greater cause of contention.

PRAISE FOR 4TH ENGINEERS.

Major A. H. Acher, commanding the 4th Engineers at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., as a part of the 4th Division of the Regular Army has received the following letter from Major Gen. George H. Cameron, N.A., commanding the 4th Division, dated Feb. 10, praising the morale of the regiment:

"1. The division commander desires to express, through you, the keen satisfaction he feels in the splendid morale of his Engineers regiment. He has never seen an organization more thoroughly imbued with the spirit of service and general helpfulness. All of its recent work has been in the face of most trying conditions and its cheerful perseverance gives evidence of what can be expected 'over there.'

"2. Following established precedent the regiment will probably precede the rest of the division to France.

"3. The division commander wishes you to know that he is proud to entrust first place to the 4th Engineers, and that the division confidently stakes its reputation on the impression its advance guard will create under critical eyes."

NOTES OF OUR FORCES ABROAD.

General Pershing Recommends More Chaplains.

The War Department has received the following cable from General Pershing requesting the assignment of an increased number of chaplains: "In the fulfillment of its duty to the nation much is expected of our Army and nothing should be left undone that will help in keeping it in the highest state of efficiency. I believe the personnel of the Army has never been equalled and the conduct has been excellent, but to overcome entirely the conditions found here requires fortitude borne of great courage and lofty spiritual ideas. Counting myself responsible for the welfare of our men in every respect, it is my desire to surround them with the best influence possible. In the fulfillment of this solemn trust it seems wise to request the aid of the churches at home. To this end it is recommended that the number of chaplains in the Army be increased for the war to an average of three per regiment with assimilated rank of major and captain in due proportion, and that a number assigned in order to be available for such detached duty as may be required. Men selected should be of the highest character with reputations well established as sensible, practical, active ministers or workers accustomed to dealing with young men. They should be in vigorous health as their services will be needed under most trying circumstances. Appointees should of course be subject to discharges for inefficiency like other officers of the National Army. It is my purpose to give the chaplain's corps, through these forces, a definite and responsible status and to outline, direct, and enlarge their work in co-operative and useful aid to the troops." The present law, providing one chaplain for each regiment, was passed when there were but 1,200 officers and men in a regiment. Since then the number in an Infantry regiment has been increased to 3,600, and more. A bill is now before Congress to authorize the appointment of chaplains at the rate of one to every 1,200 men in all branches of the Military Establishment.

Major Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, has received from Col. J. R. Kean, M.C., U.S.A., Chief of Ambulance Service of the American Expeditionary Forces, the following in reference to the citation of an American Ambulance Section, serving with the French forces under the command of Lieut. E. T. Drake: "The commander-in-chief has noted with pleasure the splendid work done by S.S.U. 646, which has twice caused it to be cited in French orders, and thereby won for it the award of the fourragere. He directs that you extend his congratulations to the officers and men of this unit."

Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, American Red Cross Commissioner to Europe since last May, reported to General Pershing for duty with the American Expeditionary Forces on Feb. 12. Major James H. Perkins thereupon formally assumed control of the American Red Cross work in Europe.

The first number of "The Stars and Stripes," the official publication of the American Expeditionary Forces, appeared on Feb. 8. It is a weekly newspaper, authorized by the commander-in-chief and written and edited by officers and enlisted men. All the profits will be devoted to the benefit of the enlisted men. The paper has eight pages of ordinary size and 2,000 words of cable news will be sent from the United States for each issue. Besides reading matter, there will be half tones and line illustrations. The first number carries this message from General Pershing: "The commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces extends his greetings through the editorial staff to the readers from the first line trenches to the base ports. The readers are mainly men who have been honored by being the first contingent of Americans to fight on European soil. It is an honor and a privilege which makes them fortunate above millions of their fellow citizens at home. The paper written by the men in the Service should speak the thoughts of the new American Army and the American people from whom the Army has been drawn. It is your paper. Good luck to it."

The United States Army Post Office authorities announced on Feb. 9 that the territory in France where the American forces are situated has been divided into three districts with thirty-one offices. A man will be permanently stationed in each district to take immediate action regarding the distribution and transportation of mail. Expert postal clerks have just arrived from the United States to take up the work and fifty other men will arrive in February to distribute mail to the different units.

The exploitation of American soldiers by French hotel keepers and merchants, to which attention was first called by the French press, has just culminated at "A French Seaport" in a vigorous measure, which, so far as this important disembarking point is concerned at least, has made a great impression. The landlord of one of the principal hotels, finding his rooms all taken by American officers, appeared to consider that the law of supply and demand justified in his case a considerable increase in profits. The price of rooms doubled; meals and drinks went up in proportion. Rear Admiral Wilson's attention having been called to the situation, he waited on the Mayor, who regretted the fact, but found himself unable to interfere with the freedom of commerce. Admiral Wilson ordered the officers living at the hotel to move, and placed sentries in front of the building with orders to keep every American soldier away from the place. The argument was decisive. The landlord begged that the interdiction be removed, but thus far Admiral Wilson is obdurate and the hotel is almost empty.

An American major general now commands the sector of the front recently taken over by our troops. When the Americans first entered the sector it was under the command of a French general commanding a certain large unit of the French army. In turning the sector over to the American general on Feb. 5 the French commander issued a general order in which he "takes occasion to express to the American general, the colonies of artillery and all of the American units which have been under his orders complete satisfaction with the way in which the American troops have acquitted themselves of the mission intrusted to them. Their good will and their ardent desire to excel, and the rapidity with which they have adapted themselves to the life of the sector, have brought them the admiration of all. General _____ hands over the sector with confidence that it is in good hands and that the American troops will organize it with method and the tenacity characterizing American genius, and in case of attack will defend it with great valor." Secretary Baker was asked whether he would not make public the name of the general officer in immediate command on the

American sector. He replied that any information on that point must be given by General Pershing.

CASUALTIES ABROAD.

Killed in Action.

Feb. 8—Corpl. George H. Allie, Inf., Detroit, Mich. Pvt. Harold McClatchey, Inf., Lancashire, England.

Feb. 9—Pvt. Irving W. Adams, Field Art., Roslindale, Mass. Pvt. Nicholas Castas, Inf., Athens, Greece.

Wounded in Action.

Severely wounded: Feb. 8—Sergt. Wilbur M. Slocom, Inf., Walliston, Ohio. Feb. 11—Sergt. Samuel B. Roper, Field Art., Passaic, N.J. Pvt. Schuyler M. League, Field Art., Jefferson, Texas.

Slightly wounded: Jan. 30—First Lieut. Willie H. Howell, M.R.O., Field Ambulance, B.E.F., Belleville, W.Va. Feb. 8—First Lieut. John H. MacVeagh, Field Art., Bernardino, N.J. Feb. 9—Second Lieut. Howard Treat, Field Art., Orange, Conn. Feb. 6—Second Lieut. John J. McGuire, Inf., New York, N.Y. Jan. 20—Pvt. Frank Quavers, Inf., San Jose, Cal. Feb. 8—Pvt. Dave Goldberg, Inf., Chicago, Ill. Feb. 5—Pvt. Joe Pekas, Inf., Declasse, N.Y. Feb. 7—Pvt. Will M. Elkin, Field Art., Lexington, Ky. Pvt. Samuel E. Patterson, Field Art., Coedo, W.Va. Pvt. William E. Waters, Field Art., Ottawa, Ill. Mechanic Thomas J. Brown, Field Art., Lebanon, Ky. Feb. 8—Pvt. Thomas Linnley, Inf., Minot, N.D. Pvt. Arthur C. F. Schoenfeld, Field Art., Laramie, Wyo. Feb. 8—Pvt. Joseph Baggs, Field Art., Roxbury, Mass. Pvt. John H. Sanderson, Field Art., Philadelphia, N.J. Pvt. Harold Thomas, Field Art., Winchester, N.H. Pvt. Louis J. Tardif, Field Art., Gladstone, Mich. Feb. 11—Corpl. William F. Taylor, Field Art., Alle, Scotland. Pvt. Joseph Baggs, Field Art., Roxbury, Mass.

Died from Disease or Accident.

Feb. 9—Col. Frank A. Wilcox, pneumonia; Fall River, Mass. Jan. 30—First Lieut. Frank B. Turner, S.C., airplane accident; Wicomico, Md.

Jan. 5—Pvt. John Blackman, Inf., pneumonia; Foshay, Ala. Jan. 14—Pvt. Joe Gaston, Sievedores, died of railroad accident; Washington, D.C.

Jan. 19—Pvt. Judge Anthony, Sievedores; cardiac dilation; Morgan, Ga.

Reported buried Jan. 21—Pvt. Solomon Goldwater, Engrs., New York city, N.Y. Jan. 25—Pvt. Burrell Pitts, Inf., pneumonia; Calahan, Cal. Jan. 26—Sergt. Charles H. Chatterton, Inf., pneumonia; St. Paul, Minn. Jan. 27—Pvt. Earl L. Maxim, Field Art., pneumonia; Locke Mills, Me.

Jan. 28—Civilian Contractor Edward Simacys, heart disease; no address on file in War Department.

Jan. 29—Pvt. Leslie A. Gray, Balloon Squadron, pneumonia; Jerseyville, Ill. Pvt. Bert Howard, Machine Gun Battalion, died of railroad accident; Clare, Mich.

Jan. 30—Cader Charles A. Hopkins, S.C., airplane accident; Newark, N.J. Bugler William H. Lindsey, Inf., pneumonia; address, N.J. Lindsey (father) Abbeville, Ala.

Feb. 1—Pvt. George E. McDowell, Engrs., cerebro-spinal meningitis; Lowland, N.C. Pvt. George W. Ross, Engrs., pneumonia; San Francisco, Cal.

Feb. 2—Corpl. Walter L. Nelson, Inf., pneumonia; Portland, Ore. Pvt. Thomas Adams, Service Battalion, pneumonia; Kelly, La.

Feb. 3—Pvt. Charles C. Burns, Engrs., pneumonia; Houston, Texas. Pvt. John F. Ferreria, Field Art., rheumatism; Mission San Jose, Cal.

Feb. 4—Sergt. Howard E. Leonard, Inf., pneumonia; New York, N.Y.

Feb. 5—Corpl. Leo O. Sallors, Inf., gunshot wound; Pittsburg, Kas. Pvt. Earl Davenport, Inf., gunshot wound; Tehachapi, Cal. Pvt. Robert Noy, Inf., diabetes; Butte, Mont.

Feb. 6—Pvt. Isaac Caldwell E. Field, Telegraph Battalion, automobile accident; Chicago, Ill. Pvt. John C. Heflin, Stevedores, pneumonia; Brilliant, Ala. Pvt. Herbert Oleman, Inf., emphysema; Marshfield, Ore. Cook John Miller, Jr., Field Art., heart disease; Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 7—Corpl. James F. Strange, Inf., diabetes; South Manchester, Conn. Pvt. Robert L. Gayle, S.C., pneumonia; Greenport, Fla. Pvt. Kinsley C. Hendricks, Inf., pneumonia; Beaverton, Ore. Mechanic Alfred Hagan, Inf., pneumonia; Loxton, Ore.

Feb. 8—Pvt. Sylvester Carruth, Stevedores, anemia; Tupelo, Miss. Pvt. Michael O'Connell, diabetes; Allegheny, N.Y.

Feb. 9—Pvt. James S. Brumley, Inf., pneumonia; Fayetteville, Tenn. Pvt. Irving E. Finn, Inf., mesenteric thrombosis; Northampton, Mass. Pvt. Frank H. Gillis, Inf., purpura; Ansonia, Conn.

Feb. 10—Sergt. Kent S. Ritchie, Field Art., gunshot wound; Indianapolis, Ind. Pvt. Frank Green, Labor Co., Q.M. Corps, pneumonia; Farriday, La.

Feb. 11—Pvt. George E. Edwards, Ammunition Train, thrombosis; Torrington, Wyo. Pvt. William Logan, Stevedores, pneumonia; Arcadia, S.C. Pvt. William Rogers, Stevedores, pneumonia; Blenheim, S.C.

Prisoners.

Reported Feb. 11—The following men, previously reported as missing after the action of Nov. 30, last, are now reported by the Red Cross to the Commanding General, American Expeditionary Forces, as prisoners in Germany: Corpl. Frank Upton, Engrs., New York, N.Y. Pvt. Frank Brooks, Engrs., Bronx, N.Y. Pvt. Charles A. Geoghegan, Engrs., New York, N.Y. Pvt. Ulrich N. Maney, Engrs., New York, N.Y. Pvt. Harry J. Mason, Engrs., Jersey City, N.J. Pvt. John Lally, Engrs., Westchester county, N.Y. Pvt. George H. Seaman, Jr., Engrs., Woodhaven, N.Y. Pvt. Peter J. Tingo, Engrs., New York, N.Y. Pvt. Herbert F. Uelts, Engrs., Newark, N.J. Pvt. Myron D. Van De Mark, Engrs., New York, N.Y.

Missing.

Feb. 8—Pvt. Frederick W. Galley, Inf., Brooklyn, N.Y. Pvt. Christian A. Sorenson, Inf., Verona, Mont. Pvt. Hugh Lewis, Inf., Washington, D.C.

THE TUSCANIA DISASTER.

Returns as to the American troops who were lost and saved from the troohiph Tuscania when she was torpedoed in the North Irish Sea on Feb. 5 by a German submarine, have been very difficult to verify, and have varied daily since the disaster was first reported. It has been hard to identify some of the bodies washed ashore, and bodies have been picked up at various times and places. Many names have also been confused in cabling and an absolutely reliable list of the lost and saved may not be possible until mail lists are received from abroad. The reports of Feb. 14 place the American loss at not more than 170 of the 2,179 who were on board the ship, although the list of rescued still is far from complete.

The War Department is exchanging daily long cables with the Embassy at London in an effort to complete the survivors' roll and untangle names garbled in transmission. In spite of the fact that only some 260 of those on the passenger list are officially unaccounted for, the Department has more than 200 names of survivors which it has been unable to decipher. About forty of these are supposed to be duplications and as many more are names of men of whom there is no record. The Associated Press reported that up to the night of Feb. 12 171 victims of the ill-fated Tuscania had been laid to rest at different points on the Scottish coast. These were divided as follows: Americans, 131 identified, and thirty-three identified; crew, four identified, and three unidentified. Temporary fences have been built around the graves, to be replaced by a permanent enclosure as soon as the materials can be brought to those desolate

shores. A British colonel, who has worked day and night since the disaster helping the Americans bury their dead, announced to-day that the people of the nearby countryside had started a public subscription to erect a permanent monument to the Americans.

The following cablegram was received from General Pershing Feb. 13: "The splendidly efficient and whole-hearted co-operation by the British War Office in the rescue of the Tuscania survivors merits the warmest commendation from the people of America. Food, shelter, clothing and medical attendance were given without stint. Survivors are now arriving in our camps in England. The American Y.M.C.A. and the American Red Cross rendered prompt and valuable assistance."

AVIATORS LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Two officers and two cadet flyers of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, U.S.A., lost their lives incident to making flights at aviation fields in the South on Feb. 12, and one officer was injured. Two officers and one cadet flyer lost their lives in the South on Feb. 13. Those who died on Feb. 12 were Lieuts. Egbert McLean and L. F. Plummer, and Cadet Flyers T. C. Rogers and P. P. Cooley, S.R.C. The officer injured was Lieut. Charles E. Cummings, S.R.C. Those who died on Feb. 13 were Lieut. Peyton C. March, Jr., son of Major General March, N.A., Lieut. J. L. Wray and Cadet Flyer R. Porter.

Lieut. E. McLean was killed near Jennings, Texas, when the airplane which he was piloting became unmanageable when about one hundred feet up and came down. With Lieutenant McLean was Lieutenant Cummings, who will probably recover from his injuries. Lieutenant McLean died almost instantly.

Lieutenant March was training at Taliaferro Field near Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 12, when his airplane collapsed and he fell to the earth. He was unconscious when taken from the machine, and his skull was fractured, and he died in the hospital, Feb. 13. He was a student at Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., when the war started. He became a member of a hospital unit at Allentown, Pa., and later, when his age permitted, he joined the Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

Lieutenant Plummer was killed at Lake Charles, La., when he was preparing to make a landing from about 100 feet. Suddenly his airplane shot down nose first and he was killed in the wreckage. Lieutenant Plummer, whose home was at New Rochelle, N.Y., was married on June 30 last to Miss Beatrice Colton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Colton of New Rochelle, N.Y.

Cadet Flyers T. C. Rogers, of Prairie Grass, Ark., and P. B. Cooley, of San Jose, Cal., were in training at Park Field near Memphis, Tenn., and were piloting two machines, when they met in a collision 250 feet in the air. Both machines dropped to the ground and the men were dead when taken from the wreckage. It is believed that they misunderstood the signals.

Lieutenant Wray, a native Canadian, but who had resided for years at Los Angeles, Cal., and Cadet Flyer R. Porter, whose father is R. A. Porter, a jeweller of Patchogue, Long Island, were flying at Hicks Field near Fort Worth, Texas, when their machines were suddenly seen to plunge to the earth, and both men were found dead in the wreckage.

Two more deaths were reported Feb. 14, making nine in three days. They were Aviator Cadet Clifford N. Murray, Royal Flying Corps Squadron, of England, who was killed at Benbrook Field, Fort Worth, Texas, and Donald W. Gleason, aviator cadet, of Delhi, N.Y., killed near Texas City, Texas.

CONDITIONS AT CAMP GREENE.

Subsequent to receiving the news concerning the plan to abandon Camp Greene, which is printed on page 913 of this issue, we received a copy of a memorandum for the Secretary of War sent to Mr. Baker on Feb. 12 by Major Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army. It reads:

"The wet weather and character of the soil at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., together with the temporary nature of the camp, have brought about conditions which I wish to call to your attention and which may be summarized as follows from the last two reports of sanitary inspections of the camp: Knee-deep mud has interfered with garbage removal by contractors and quantities have been dumped or buried because of shortage of fuel for burning it. Limited facilities for heating water for bathing over a period of several months has resulted in the men becoming dirty. Water from the kitchens, baths and overfilled latrines is removed by ditches, surface drainage or stands in pools. The character of the soil will make it slow to dry out and, with the advent of warm weather, flies and other insanitary conditions may be anticipated. The dirt floors of the kitchens will breed flies; the field ranges in use are uneconomical and smoke indoors with any wood fuel.

"Shortage of supplies has held back the work on the detention camp for contacts until its overcrowded condition has led to the establishment of quarantine areas in the regiments, but reports upon this indicate that completion of the detention camp is preferable to continuation of the latter plan, especially since sufficient tent space and separate latrines and mess halls have not been available to make the regimental quarantine absolute in the areas set aside. Work has been held up on the additional quarters for nurses by failure of material to arrive, and the same has affected progress on reconstruction of the operating and laboratory buildings of the base hospital which were recently destroyed by fire. Overcrowding, to the extent of eight men to a tent, and occasionally more, is reported.

"Sick rates at Camp Greene are not notably high and measles and pneumonia cases appeared on the decline at the last report, but the insanitary conditions mentioned should be corrected without delay to prevent increased sickness and mortality which may result from their continuance. It has been recommended that additional tentage be supplied the Commanding General, Camp Greene, to enable him to quarter all men on the basis of five to a tent instead of eight. It is understood that this recommendation has been approved. The immediate necessity, Camp Greene, is the installation of a sewer system for the entire camp, which is again urgently recommended."

On the following day Secretary Baker authorized this statement: "Senator Simmons, Senator Overman, and members of the House of Representatives from North Carolina, together with some citizens from Charlotte, called on the Secretary of War this morning with reference to the conditions at Camp Greene, which had been represented to be complicated by unfavorable soil conditions. The Assistant Secretary of War, who had recently made a trip of inspection through many of the Southern camps, was consulted, and expressed the view that the

conditions were not local and not peculiar to Camp Greene, but were general throughout the Southern camps and were due to the unusual winter. The Secretary of War then directed that a general investigation and inquiry be made and that no further action looking to the withdrawal of troops from Camp Greene be taken pending the result of the inquiry."

OUR REPLY TO THE CENTRAL POWERS.

President Wilson addressed Congress again on Feb. 11 devoting himself to a discussion of the answers made to his speech of Jan. 8 by the German Chancellor and Count Czernin, of Austria, on Jan. 24. The President declared Count Czernin's reply was couched "in a very friendly tone" and finds in the President's statement of Jan. 8 "a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own Government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two Governments." Mr. Wilson denied that Count Czernin had communicated his views to the President beforehand. As to Count von Hertling's reply, the President said it was "very vague and very confusing"; that "it is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where"; and "it confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conference at Brest-Litovsk."

The President then analyzes the German Chancellor's statement as being an insistence on Germany's discussing peace terms with each enemy government separately, making these forceful statements:

"It must be evident to every one who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general peace, no peace worth the infinite sacrifice of these years of tragical suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method the German Chancellor proposes is the method of the Congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches." * * * We cannot have general peace for the asking or by the mere arrangements of a peace conference. It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful states. All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it, because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain, and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair, an act of justice, rather than a bargain between sovereigns.

"The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. She would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch and principles, and of the way in which they should be applied. But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany against the peace and security of mankind; and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is intrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its renewal rendered, as nearly as may be, impossible.

"I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we entered this war upon no small occasion and that we can never turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our Armies are rapidly going to the fighting front, and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays.

"I hope it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people. I have spoken thus only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America—that men everywhere may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words, but a passion which, once set in motion, must be satisfied. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom."

WOMEN IN ARMY CAMPS.

The advisability of employing women workers in military camps is to be determined by a committee of six women and three men, whose appointment has been announced by Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. The living conditions of women who are working in the camps at the present time will also be investigated by the committee with a view to providing government facilities for their accommodation in the cities and communities contiguous to the cantonments. The committee, which was organized at the direction of Secretary Baker, has been designated by Mr. Fosdick as the Committee on the Employment of Women in the Military Camps. It has as its chairman Dr. Ernest H. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College and organizer of the Industrial Service Section of the Quartermaster's Department. The others comprising its personnel are: Mrs. Maurice L. Cooke, of Washington; Miss Mary Van Cleek, a member of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, and head of the Women's Division of the Ordnance Department; Miss Henriette R. Walker, of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York; Mrs. Raymond Robbins, of Chicago, president of the National Women's Trade Union League; Miss Amy Hewes, of the Committee on Women in Industry of the Council of National Defense; Malcolm McBride, of Cleveland, a member of the Commission on Training Camp Activities; Miss Maude E. Miner, of New York, chairman of the Committee on Protective Work for Girls, which is affiliated with the training camp commission; and L. H. Nichols, of Buffalo, secretary.

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps of England, or "Tommywaacs," as its members are affectionately called by their fighting brothers, has been suggested as a model for the organization of the women camp workers of this country. The corps which was formed shortly after the

war broke out in 1914, has been the solution of the problem presented by the employment of thousands of women in positions ordinarily held by men. In this way also the employment of many more for duty directly behind the lines in France has been greatly facilitated and hundreds of men subsequently released for active service. The corps has a definite military status. Its highest officer, who is the Chief Controller, is directly responsible to the War Office. The Tommywaacs themselves have their own uniforms, sleep in barracks and live generally the life of the soldier. A similar organization in this country it is believed would eliminate many of the difficulties now being encountered through putting women workers in the camps.

SERVICE NEEDS IN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill with a total slightly in excess of one billion dollars was favorably reported to the House of Representatives on Feb. 14 by Chairman Sherley of the House Committee on Appropriations. In presenting the bill Mr. Sherley made public testimony given to the committee by Government department chiefs during the past months of hearings and investigations. The total appropriations recommended are \$687,881,082.46, while contracts are authorized in addition to the appropriations to the amount of \$419,339,000, this making a grand total of \$1,107,220,082.46.

In addition to providing for an appropriation of \$570,232,975 for the Military Establishment, contracts are authorized to be entered into not to exceed \$270,000,000. The chief appropriations recommended for the Military Establishment are:

Transportation of Army and its supplies	\$125,000,000
Storage and shipping facilities	100,000,000
Engineer operations in field	70,000,000
Ordnance stores, ammunition, etc.	107,732,000
Small-arms target practice ammunition	900,000
Ordnance stores and supplies	19,826,585
Manufacture of arms	27,996,100

The War Department is appropriated \$5,598,413 for its administrative needs. Under Fortifications \$853,000 is granted; and to the Panama Canal \$602,590. Armories and arsenal improvements are down for \$1,490,300.

Although the Navy Department asked for \$7,140,000 for improvement and equipment of navy yards for ship construction, the bill allows only \$1,570,000, in addition to \$18,000,000 heretofore appropriated for that purpose. Chief items in the Naval Establishment appropriations are:

Ordnance and stores	\$10,000,000
Training and camp construction	12,000,000
Transportation of enlisted personnel	2,000,000
Outfit on first enlistment	1,000,000
Naval gun factory, Washington	2,000,000
Contingent, Bureau of Yards and Docks	2,750,000
Hospital construction	3,500,000
Power plants at yards and stations	5,700,000
Improvement and equipment of navy yards	6,000,000
Pay of enlisted men in Marine Corps	2,750,000
Clothing for same	1,273,800
Marine Hospital extension	

Munitions and Ordnance Requirements.

In presenting the measure Chairman Sherley made public testimony given to the committee by department chiefs during the last month of committee investigation. The testimony of Lieut. Col. Thales L. Ames, U.S.A., was that the total amount available for the purchase of artillery since the beginning of the war was \$1,816,000,000, of which orders had been placed requiring the ultimate expenditure of \$1,252,000,000, leaving still available for contracts \$564,000,000. He said the \$1,816,000,000 was intended to supply ammunition for 2,000,000 men, including the ammunition needed for the light trench mortars. He said an additional \$81,000,000 asked was required as the result of a change in the military program, including new requirements for a larger number of shells, for ammunition for guns mounted on tanks, \$7,000,000 for a plant designed for the filling of projectiles with gases, and \$2,000,000 for a plant for the same purpose to be erected in France. General Pershing cabled, strongly urging a plant in France to enable him to handle these toxic materials properly.

Capt. Earl J. W. Ragsdale, of the Ordnance Department, said on this point: "It is our intention to ship in large quantities certain toxic materials, that will then be taken out of these containers and put into shells or cylinders for making these wave attacks, or into bombs, or whatever they want. These cylinders are about the same size as the soda water carbon dioxide tanks. Then we have the construction and operation of a chemical plant for manufacture of raw material. One of the raw materials can be shipped as harmless stuff, no more dangerous than lime, which by a relatively simple operation can be converted into one of the most poisonous minerals known. This is a patented process. The French were purchasing this material and we are obligated to the French for 100 tons a month after July 1."

Storage and Shipping.

In asking for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for storage and shipping facilities, with an authorization of \$50,000,000 more, Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General, disclosed that it is proposed to spend from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 in enlarging the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn. Storage plants at Norfolk, Va., will cost \$23,000,000; at Charleston, S.C., \$13,200,000; at Baltimore, \$9,830,000; at Philadelphia, \$12,950,000, and at Boston, \$10,700,000. The interior plants, the locations of which were not given, will cost \$50,000,000. To complete the storage at Governors Island, N.Y., \$2,000,000 is asked, while a storage house at Newark, N.J., will cost \$4,000,000. Storage houses already have been built at Harrison, N.J., and Norfolk. The bill also shows that the Army Medical Corps contemplates an aggregate of 1,000,000 square feet for its storehouses at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Louisville, Washington, Watertown, San Antonio and Atlanta.

The Ordnance Department contemplated storage at Newport News, Charleston, Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, Paterson, Watertown, Springfield, Ill., Cleveland, Springfield, Mass., Rock Island, San Francisco and Boston, with storage for explosives on Raritan river, New Jersey. The Signal Corps wants storage at Dayton, Cincinnati, Buffalo and Mineola, and asks for \$277,732,000 for bombs for airplanes.

The report on the bill shows there is an agreement between the United States and French governments for France to take over after the war the railroad system which the U.S. Army is constructing in France. The War Department has expended \$150,000,000 for materials for this system to be used abroad.

In discussing before the committee the work of the Engineers, Major Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, said construction of the ports of embarkation

in France was going forward as rapidly as the transhipment overseas would permit, but "not as rapidly as we would like, because it has been impossible to get the men and the materials across the ocean."

ARMY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS REPORTED.

The War Department submitted to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 12 a statement showing many construction projects for the Army that will cost \$268,650,000, according to the figures reported. Some of these projects have been announced previously, but until this unofficial report of the War Department's statement appeared the locations and costs have not been given. Among the constructive projects included in this report are munition plants, ordnance depots, storage plants, port terminals, hospitals, aviation work, cantonments and housing for troops.

The statement shows that \$37,000,000 will be spent in building a gassmaking plant at Edgewater, N.J., while forty interior storage depots, to cost an aggregate of \$30,000,000, are to be constructed at unnamed points. On aviation work, including a new cantonment, the location of which was not given, \$46,000,000 will be expended. Ordnance depots are to be built on the South Atlantic coast and at "some seaport" at a cost of \$4,000,000 each. Another on the middle Atlantic coast will cost \$6,000,000. An ammunition depot at "some seaport" is to cost \$7,500,000 and a like sum is to be expended for an ordnance depot in central Pennsylvania. Hospitals for soldiers suffering from tuberculosis are to be built in Denver, Colo., and Asheville, N.C., at a cost of \$500,000 and \$12,800,000 is to be spent on hospitals at thirty-two Army training camps.

A division cantonment for the Regular Army is to cost \$8,000,000, but its location is not given. Eight million dollars will be spent on a port terminal at Boston and \$10,000,000 on a similar terminal at Charleston, S.C. Two million dollars are provided for three powder bag loading points at sites not selected. For housing for the Shipping Board to relieve congestion in shipyard communities the Department plans to expend \$35,000,000. In addition to this \$600,000 will be expended at Newport News, Va., for housing the negro stevedore regiments engaged there in loading vessels. Another item is that of \$250,000 for a high explosive plant at Sandy Hook, N.J.

Brig. Gen. J. W. Little, U.S.A., in charge of cantonment division and other construction jobs, also submitted statements to the committee, showing that, in addition to the new work, his bureau has charge of construction now in progress calling for an expenditure of \$135,900,000, making the total for present and future work \$404,550,000.

THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The Medical Corps of the Army has met the expansion needed for the new Armies and includes in its organization a total of 23,038, with 19,093 on active duty. They are found in the Medical Corps, Regular Army; Medical Reserve Corps; Medical Corps, National Guard; Medical Corps, National Army; Dental Corps, Regular Army; Dental Reserve Corps; Dental Corps, National Guard; Veterinary Corps; Veterinary Reserve Corps; Veterinary Corps, National Guard; Veterinary Corps, National Army; Sanitary Corps; and Ambulance Service. Their numbers are found in the following table, giving figures as of Feb. 8, 1918:

Medical Corps—Strength of Medical Corps by rank: Major general, 1; colonels, 62; lieutenant colonels, 108; majors, 213; captains, 2; lieutenants, 378; total, 764. Authorized strength of corps, 2,975.

Medical Reserve Corps—Recommended to A.G.O. to date, 21,502; total declinations recorded, 1,272.

Number of men in corps by rank: Majors, 929; captains, 3,627; lieutenants, 12,215; total, 16,771.

Number of men on active duty by rank: Majors, 822; captains, 3,072; lieutenants, 9,507; total, 13,401.

Medical Corps, National Guard—Number on duty in Federal service by rank: Lieutenant colonels, 7; majors, 257; captains, 148; lieutenants, 786; total, 1,198.

Medical Corps, National Army—Number in corps by rank: Brigadier generals, 4; colonels, 3; lieutenant colonels, 3; majors, 2; total, 12.

Dental Corps—Number in corps by rank: Colonels, 12; lieutenant colonels, 20; majors, 54; lieutenants, 125; total, 211.

Dental Reserve Corps—Recommended to A.G.O. to date, 5,344; total declinations recorded, 33; total in corps, 4,807; number on duty by rank (all first lieutenants, 1,296).

Dental Corps, National Guard—Number in corps by rank (all first lieutenants), 265.

Veterinary Corps—Number in corps by rank: Majors, 6; captains, 2; first lieutenants, 5; second lieutenants, 12; total, 25.

Authorized strength of corps, 118.

Veterinary Reserve Corps—Recommended to A.G.O. to date, 1,681; total declinations recorded, 13; number in corps to-day by rank (all second lieutenants), 1,366; number on duty by rank (all second lieutenants), 685.

Veterinary Corps, National Guard—Number on duty in Federal service by rank: First lieutenants, 5; second lieutenants, 52; total, 57.

Veterinary Corps, National Army—Number in corps by rank: Majors, 30; captains, 60; first lieutenants, 193; total, 283.

Sanitary Corps—Recommended to A.G.O., 929; total number in corps, 760. Number on duty by rank: Majors, 25; captains, 141; lieutenants, 594; total, 760.

Ambulance Service—Recommended to A.G.O., 145; number in corps, 136. Number on active duty by rank: Lieutenant colonels, 2; majors, 3; captains, 9; lieutenants, 122; total, 136.

So many members of civilian rifle clubs, the San Antonio (Texas) Main Avenue Rifle Club, for example, are in the military Service, and scattered over the United States and France, that keeping up the organizations seems a hopeless undertaking for their officers. The secretary of this San Antonio club has recently suggested to the secretary of the National Rifle Association that civilian rifle clubs could operate on a more businesslike basis, if their requisitions could be filled by the arsenals direct, without reference to state adjutants general or the Ordnance Department at Washington. The average

civilian loses interest in the shooting game while waiting from two weeks to three months for his supplies.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The Public Health Service of the United States, so far as its war activities are concerned, is engaged in safeguarding the health of the Army by maintaining sanitary conditions in the five-mile zones surrounding the twenty-eight camps, cantonments and stations. Its efforts are to keep the soil, drainage, food, health as applied to communicable diseases, and other conditions in such sanitary state that disease in the Army may be reduced to a minimum. Thus far its efforts have been directed to Army health on this side the Atlantic, but whether it will be confined to this field is a matter to be determined. In its activities here it has little authority, but with the co-operation of the Army and the local health authorities, it has attained an influence that is very great. It also has the assistance of the Red Cross, which is providing many nurses and other assistants.

A typical unit of the health authorities in a camp zone is like this, although no two are exactly alike. The Public Health Service provides one medical director in charge, five medical officers to assist him, one sanitary engineer, two sanitary inspectors, three P.H. nurses, six assistant sanitary inspectors, and a stenographer. A city in the zone through its Chamber of Commerce provides a stenographer and special inspectors of meats, milk, drainage and housing. The Red Cross provides a bacteriologist, three nurses, two inspectors and a typist.

One of the dangers to be overcome by this service is malaria, to which all the camps are to some extent exposed. In one section, with the advance of spring, it will have an engineer and fifty laborers at work upon the removal of stagnant waters and the destruction of mosquito breeding places. Its method of dealing with the food problem from the restaurants is ingenious. It established rules regarding the buildings, size of the rooms, light, ventilation and plumbing, screening, kitchens, cleanliness, health of employees, protection of food, and other precautions in this respect. At first the keepers of the restaurants laughed at the idea that the inspectors could enforce these rules, but the P.H.S. announced that it would issue a certificate to every place that had complied with its rules, and the divisional commanders made an order that no soldier should purchase any food at a store or restaurant not possessing such a guarantee of its healthfulness, and there was no more question about the enforcement of the rules. Every dealer and producer of milk in the zone must obey the requirements of the P.H.S., and some of the cities have changed their rules in regard to their milk service to comply with the rules of the Service. The Service is strictly enforcing the rules for the inspection and early isolation of all suspected cases of communicable diseases, especially of measles, meningitis and pneumonia. With the co-operation of the Red Cross the P.H.S. has established in every zone a special service for the prevention and cure of venereal diseases within the zone and the detention and isolation of possible carriers of the disease.

The Service has had the hearty co-operation of Red Cross, Army and local authorities, and it now has its work so systematized that camps and cantonments should be maintained another season under sanitary conditions more favorable than could be found last summer in these zones.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT THE CAMPS.

Health conditions at Regular Army, National Guard and National Army camps in the United States for the week ending Feb. 8 are as follows: The admission rate for all troops in the United States shows an improvement over that for last week. The death rate is slightly higher than last week, but still well below the average for the past two months. The number of new cases of measles and pneumonia shows a decrease as compared with last week. Meningitis and scarlet fever have increased slightly.

Regular Army: Both measles and pneumonia show a decrease in the number of new cases compared with last week, while meningitis shows an increase. The admission and non-effective rates for the Regular Army divisions continue lower than for all other troops.

National Guard: Camp Bowie has the highest admission and non-effective rates of all National Guard divisions. Camps Wheeler and Beauregard, which led in these rates last week, show a decided improvement. New cases of measles in all National Guard camps number 158 as compared with 168 for last week. Pneumonia is declining in most camps. The total number of new cases, however, shows a slight increase as compared with last week. This increase is due chiefly to a sharp rise at Camp Bowie, where 123 new cases were reported, as against thirty last week. Twenty-four new cases of meningitis were reported from all camps, Camp Beauregard leading with six as against eight last week.

National Army: Camp Travis continues to lead in the number of new cases admitted and in the number constantly sick for the week. Four hundred and eighteen new cases of measles were reported for all camps as compared with 756 for last week. Camp Dix leads with fifty-seven new cases. In Camps Lee, Grant and Sherman the disease is declining. Camp Travis continues to lead in the number of new cases of pneumonia reported, fifty-four, which is the same number which was reported for last week. A marked improvement is noted at Camp Pike, where the disease in virulent type has prevailed extensively for several weeks past. Meningitis continues to decline. Camp Jackson leads with six new cases as against nineteen last week. Scarlet fever is increasing at Camp Lewis, sixty-three new cases being reported in the week. The disease is mild in type.

The non-effective rate for the entire National Guard in the United States was, for the last day covered by the report, 48.5 per 1,000; the admission rate for disease during the week, 28.6 per 1,000; deaths were at the rate of 10.5 per 1,000 per year. The non-effective rate for the National Army was 59.5 per 1,000; the admission rate for disease, 38.6 per 1,000; deaths were at the rate of 11.3 per 1,000 per year. The non-effective rate for the Regular Army was 40.2 per 1,000; the admission rate for disease during the week, 24.9; deaths were at the rate of 13.1 per 1,000 per year.

The non-effective rate for the entire National Guard in the United States for the last day of week ending Feb. 1 was 49.6 per thousand (50.4 on Jan. 18); the admission rate for disease during that week, 29.0 per thousand (29.3 for the preceding week); deaths from disease were at the rate of 9.0 per thousand per year; the non-

effective rate for the National Army was 55.7 per thousand (53.9 the preceding week); the admission rate for disease, 38.4 per thousand (39.6 for the week before); deaths from disease were at the rate of 10.1 per thousand per year. The non-effective rate for the Regular Army was 41.3 per thousand (40.0 preceding week); the admission rate for disease during the week, 28.6 (28.1 the preceding week); deaths from disease were at the rate of 11.2 per thousand per year.

NATIONAL ARMY AND GUARD ITEMS.

As an example of gross carelessness in leaving rifles loaded, Brig. Gen. J. L. Hayden, commanding the 31st Division, National Guard, at Camp Wheeler, Ga., in an official memorandum of Feb. 5 says: The camp ordnance officer reports two cases in which loaded small arms were turned in to the depot. Organization commanders will require all small arms to be personally inspected by an officer before being turned in to the depot."

Major H. M. Nelly, Division Adjutant, 34th Division, National Guard, Camp Cody, N.M., still continues to issue weekly bulletins at the camp, which contain very useful and instructive information to the command. In the latest bulletin at hand, he handles many subjects. These include a warning to the men in the camp against sending false and exaggerated reports of the general health of the men when they write letters, and the men are instructed to correct as far as possible false impressions which have been made in some places. Major Nelly calls attention to the matter of furloughs, saluting, what to take to France, drills, insurance, Y.M.C.A. activities, camp activities, military courtesy, the necessity of having service records perfect, the prompt handling of mails, care of equipment, etc. He calls attention to the fact that the division will be called on to move before very long, and gives a list of a number of important matters that should be attended to in order to be ready. Major Nelly also has something to say on "Division Solidarity," and enjoins mutual co-operation to further increase the efficiency of the command.

Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges, N.A., who recently returned to the United States from France, resumed command of the 76th Division, N.A., at Camp Devens, Mass., Feb. 13, relieving Brig. Gen. William Weigel, who has so ably administered its affairs during his absence. General Hodges spent twenty days in important sectors on the battle front and gained valuable knowledge. He expressed confidence in the ability of the Allies to withstand any attack that the Germans may make. General Hodges was highly pleased with the fine condition of his own camp, and in this connection the article on the camp, which appears on page 908 of this issue, will be found of interest. General Hodges on Feb. 18 will review 26,000 officers and men, 10,000 animals and 2,000 motor vehicles of his division.

Much interest was excited in the 76th Division, National Army, at Camp Devens, Mass., by the town meeting in Ayer on Feb. 4, at which the question of liquor licenses was voted upon. Gen. William Weigel had made it clear that if liquor should be allowed within the town soldiers of the cantonment would be kept out. There was never any great doubt as to the decision, but the defeat of license by the largest majority in the town's history was very gratifying. On Feb. 7 the enlisted men's clubhouse near Robbins Pond was opened. General Weigel welcomed the men and urged them to make liberal use of the building during their free time. Easy chairs, open fires, pool tables, bowling alleys, shower baths, in short, all the comforts of club life are provided for the men. Skating and tobogganning close by are additional attractions. Bowling teams are being organized; and the new building has rapidly become an important center of social life and diversion in the camp.

It is expected that arrangements will be made for at least 10,000 men of the 77th Division, N.A., from Camp Upton, N.Y., to parade in New York city Feb. 22. Governor Whitman has appointed Mr. George W. Loft, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, as chairman of the committee for the Washington's Birthday parade. He is now making detailed arrangements. The formation of the parade will be determined by Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, commandant at Camp Upton. It is probable that at least four regiments of Infantry, one of Engineers, two Machine Gun Battalions and a detachment of the Signal Corps will be in line. The committee will arrange to raise the money to pay expenses. Railroad fare will have to be paid and the men will have to be housed and fed while in the city. It is probable that the armories will be used as quarters. No difficulty is expected in raising the money needed for the other expenses.

Brig. Gen. Robert N. Getty, at present in command of the 88th Division, National Army, at Camp Dodge, Iowa, directs under date of Feb. 4 that "all organization commanders will arrange immediately in their respective commands a fifteen-minute period daily for drill in singing. This daily song drill period will be arranged so far as practicable between two of the drill periods already prescribed, thus subtracting approximately five minutes from the end of one of the present drill schedules and five minutes from the beginning of the succeeding schedule. There will be arranged immediately in each regiment or separate command a weekly regimental (or battalion) song drill period of one hour."

The entire 90th Division of the National Army at Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, took part in a large maneuver problem on Jan. 30, under the direction of Brig. Gen. W. H. Johnston, at present in command of the division. Brig. Gen. G. F. Trotter, of the British army, who arrived at Camp Travis to inspect the British officers training forces at Camp Travis, with General Johnston and Brig. Gen. J. P. O'Neil, commanding the 180th Infantry Brigade, and others, viewed the maneuvers. Later a divisional review was given in honor of General Trotter. After the maneuver there was a conference of all the officers whose organizations took part. Here the work of each unit was reviewed in detail, and errors made were pointed out.

Col. Frank D. Ely, N.A., who is in charge of the military police at Camp Gordon, Ga., has been appointed president of a board to plan courses in musketry for the junior officers of the division and which will supervise all field firing of troops at Camp Gordon. Colonel Ely is the inventor of the battle control for rifles bearing his name and is an expert marksman.

The 343d Infantry, National Army, Col. C. R. Howland, on duty at Camp Grant, Ill., is not afraid of cold weather. A recent photo shows it on a march in the snow with the temperature at fourteen degrees below zero and the wind blowing strong. Instead of its injuring the men, the sick record of the regiment is less than that of any other regiment of the camp and per-

happ less than that of any other regiment in the Army, being less than two per cent.

In the Chicago Tribune's pictorial weekly supplement of Feb. 3 appear very beautiful reproductions of photographs of Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., showing the 343d Infantry, Colonel Howland's regiment. The regiment is shown on the march, at rifle practice at the 300-yard range, and gathering about camp fires, warming up between shots at rifle practice. The recreation room of Company C, 311th Field Signal Battalion, is also shown with its pool and billiard tables, piano, magazines, books and other amusements.

Battery A, 304th Field Art., N.A., from Camp Upton, Yaphank, L.I., was given a big send-off in New York city during an impromptu parade on Feb. 13. Headed by their brass band, some 200 men made a flying trip through the city, during which they were the guests of the Henry B. Harris estate at the evening performance in the Hudson Theater, and later attended a midnight supper in the McAlpin Hotel.

The superb Bethlehem Bach Choir of Bethlehem, Pa., gave a concert at the camp of the U.S.A. Ambulance Service at Allentown, Pa., on Feb. 10. The 2,000 men in the camp, which is commanded by Col. E. E. Persons, N.A., enjoyed the program, which included the singing by the choir of 250 voices the national anthems of the United States, England and France; five chorales and choruses by Bach, including one from the great Mass in B-minor; and three chorales by the Moravian Trombone Choir, which always plays at the Bach Festivals in Bethlehem. The expenses incident to the concert were borne by Mr. Charles M. Schwab, through whose generous interest in music the Bethlehem Bach Choir is chiefly supported.

Major Rhinelander Waldo, 301st Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, now in France, has been appointed Assistant Provost Marshal General by General Pershing, commanding the American Expeditionary Forces. The major's experience as a former police commissioner of New York city will prove valuable to him in his new office.

The Massachusetts Chocolate Company, of Boston, Mass., a quantity of whose goods were seized at Camp Dix, N.J., on the allegation that they were found to contain ground glass, has requested a full and open investigation. The company claims that they believe the facts as represented to be absolutely false and the findings unwarranted.

It was officially announced from the headquarters of the 87th Division at Camp Pike, Ark., Feb. 9 that Lieutenant Robert H. Hall, missing since Jan. 28, had been classed as a deserter and if arrested would be tried for embezzlement. He formerly was mess officer of the 348th Infantry. The statement said a shortage of several thousand dollars exists in the mess fund. He was a graduate of an officers' training camp and gave his address as 438 Fifty-seventh street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

In approving the acquittal by a G.C.M. of Pts. Earl Laird and Charles McCarthy of Company I, 108th Infantry, on charges of shooting Floyd Dickey and Lewis Scoville, prisoners attempting to escape, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the 27th Division, National Guard, at Camp Wadsworth, says: "Military discipline must be maintained, and these soldiers did the full measure of their duty as sentinels in preventing the escape of military prisoners. It was unfortunate that the attempt to escape on the part of the three prisoners should have resulted in the death of one of them, but the fatal outcome of the affair should impress upon all the seriousness of the service the Army is performing and the necessity of obeying the orders of the sentinel. The action of Privates Laird and McCarthy on this occasion is approved and commended." Capt. Rossiter Hollbrook, of Co. C, 100th Inf., is ordered on trial by a G.C.M. on charges of violating the 61st and 96th Articles of War. He is accused of being disorderly and of absenting himself from an officers' school without leave.

Sergt. Claude Mason and Pvt. Roland Pye, Co. M, 132d Inf., 32d Division, National Army, at Houston, Tex., are to be tried by G.C.M. for wounding each other by agreement, to escape further military service. The men state they stood about fifteen feet apart and used a rifle, which they later buried in a hole previously prepared.

INCREASED RANK FOR COAST GUARD.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels sent letters to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 9 enclosing a draft of a bill that would authorize temporary increased rank and pay for certain officers of the U.S. Coast Guard during the period of the present war.

"The proposed bill," Mr. Daniels says in his letter, "would authorize the temporary promotion of commissioned line and engineer officers of the Coast Guard below the ranks and grades of captain and captain of engineers to the ranks and grades of the Coast Guard not above captain and captain of engineers, respectively. It would also authorize the temporary promotion of the two constructors of the Coast Guard to the next higher rank, that of captain of the Coast Guard. All promotions would be based on length of service, and an officer could be promoted only when he shall have had as much service as officers of corresponding ranks and grades of the Navy. The proposed bill is also intended to provide the temporary rank of senior captain for captains of the Coast Guard while commanding during the period of the present war, vessels of a certain minimum tonnage of the Coast Guard or Navy in active commission. The rank of captain of the Coast Guard corresponds to the rank of lieutenant commander in the Navy, and the rank of senior captain of the Coast Guard corresponds to the rank of commander in the Navy, so that the increase provided would give to a permanent captain of the Coast Guard commanding a vessel of the kind described in the bill temporary rank corresponding to that of a commander in the Navy during the war."

"Most of the officers affected by this bill are at sea and performing very useful duties on combatant ships. They will constantly fall in company with officers of the Regular Navy doing similar duty. To facilitate administration and command at sea it would seem desirable that they should receive, while operating as a part of the Navy, the same length of service. It does not, however, seem desirable to advance them in rank or grade above lieutenant commander until they have become more experienced in the various duties of naval officers, except in the case of captains of the Coast Guard who actually command combatant ships of the cruising type, and it is believed that such officers should have the temporary rank of senior captain of the Coast Guard, which cor-

responds to the rank of commander in the Regular Navy, while so commanding. The provision of the act authorizing increased pay for officers of the Coast Guard on sea duty and on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States is intended to put such officers on an equal footing with officers of the Navy with whom they are now serving. Many officers of the Coast Guard are now on duty with the naval forces operating in foreign waters, and are performing hazardous duty of the same general nature as that performed by naval officers. It is believed that their services entitled them to the same remuneration for sea duty and foreign service as naval officers while they are serving with the Navy during the war."

Under the terms of the letter of the Secretary of the Navy seven-eighths of the officer personnel of the Coast Guard will receive material benefit if the suggestions of the Secretary are enacted into law. No advantages will accrue to the remaining officers. It is probable, however, that these officers will make a determined effort to obtain a modification of the measure which will carry the same benefits to all the officers of the Coast Guard.

The Senate on Feb. 5 confirmed the nomination of 3d Lieut. of Engrs. Paul Revere Smith to be second lieutenant of Engineers.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Secretary Daniels announced on Feb. 15 the successful launching of the U.S.S. Taylor at Mare Island. The ship is sixty-six per cent completed within four months after the laying of her keel. Pre war records were usually twenty-four months for this work.

A press dispatch from New London, Conn., of Feb. 14 states that bread, which had been tampered with, delivered early this week at the submarine base, is under investigation. While the result of the analysis has not been disclosed, it is understood that there was a foreign and dangerous substance in the bread, which was discovered in time to prevent any serious results.

The new training school for Navy paymasters was opened on Monday, Feb. 11, at the Catholic University, Washington, D.C., with eighty students in attendance. These students were selected from the enlisted force of the Navy as the result of examinations which have been held at the various navy yards and naval stations in this country, and they will have a course of instruction which will last eight weeks. P.A. Paymr. Franklin P. Williams has charge of the course of instruction.

The authorities of Cambridge, Mass., have passed a resolution commending the students of the Harvard Radio School for their conduct at the fire which on Feb. 3 destroyed Dane Hall, one of the Harvard University buildings in part occupied by the school. Without hesitation, before arrival of the fire department, the students made their way into the building and carried out many articles of value, handling among other things a considerable quantity of ammunition stored in the basement of the doomed building. On Feb. 6 a class of seventy-six members was graduated from the school. Commissions as ensigns in the Naval Reserve Force were awarded on Feb. 11 to 122 graduates of the training school at Harvard. Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., commandant of the 1st Naval District, made the awards.

Secretary Daniels has commended John Joseph McLoughlin, chief boatswain's mate, and E. H. Haines, chief turret captain, U.S.N., for their conspicuous service in directing the enlisted men of the Navy who were called to help combat the fire at Norfolk, Va., on Jan. 1, 2 and 3, 1918.

Secretary Daniels announces the award of Medals of Honor to Ora Graves, seaman, U.S.N., and Tedford H. Cann, seaman, U.S.N.R.F., for extraordinary heroism. Following the explosion of a three-inch salute charge on board the U.S.S. Pittsburgh Dec. 23, 1917, Graves was thrown to the deck, but soon recovered and, discovering burning waste on the deck, picked it up and put out the blazing material, knowing that there was powder in close proximity in the casemate. On Nov. 5, 1917, compartment No. 4 of the U.S. patrol vessel May, was found to be flooded and the pump was unable to keep the water down. Entering the flooded compartment and finding a small leak, Cann secured two corks and, returning to the compartment, succeeded in closing the opening. The voluntary errand of Cann was exceedingly perilous and his action unquestionably saved the ship.

Civil Engr. Paul L. Reed, U.S.N., appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce on Feb. 8, in the course of an investigation of the Government's shipbuilding projects in the Delaware River region, to give information regarding conditions at the new shipyard at Hog Island. The principal fact brought out in the course of the officer's testimony was that the original estimate of \$21,000,000 as the probable cost of the plant was much too low and that \$27,000,000 had already been spent with only five of the fifty proposed shipways anywhere near completion. Civil Engineer Reed was detached from duty with the Emergency Fleet Corporation recently. There was also read into the record of the investigation on Feb. 12 a report on conditions at Hog Island made by Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau, U.S.N., on duty with the Emergency Fleet Corporation which also showed the work was costing "several times the estimated cost." On Feb. 14 President Wilson directed Attorney General Gregory to investigate the Hog Island shipyard contracts and determine if there has been any criminal misuse of Government funds.

The action of Capt. Edward L. Beach, U.S.N., in removing from the naval torpedo station at Newport, R.I., a large quantity of explosives before the fatal accident at the torpedo station on Jan. 26, was the subject of an appreciative resolution passed by the Newport Board of Aldermen on Feb. 5. The resolution reads, in part: "Resolved, that we, fully realizing the responsibilities embraced in the duties of Capt. Edward L. Beach and which vitally influence the sense of security and contentment of the citizens of Newport in recognition of the precautionary measures executed prior to the disaster, the personal judgment of Captain Beach as displayed in the presence of citizens of Newport immediately after the explosion and his personal activity incident thereto, the Board of Aldermen, in behalf of the citizens of Newport herewith express our unqualified confidence in the administrative capacities of Captain Beach and take this method of thanking him for the tender and solicitous regard displayed by him in the time of stress. A copy of the resolutions was sent to the Secretary of the Navy.

The trial of Paul C. H. Hennig, a worker on gyroscopes in the E. W. Bliss Company plant in Brooklyn, N.Y., on the charge of treason, came to an abrupt end on Feb. 14, when Melville J. France, U.S. District At-

torney for the Eastern District of New York, moved that Hennig be acquitted. Judge Chatfield gave the case to the jury, and, after deliberating two minutes, it returned a verdict of not guilty. In making the motion, District Attorney France said that, as public prosecutor, he could not conscientiously ask the jury to convict the defendant on the evidence which had been adduced at the trial. Lieut. Francis L. Shea, U.S.N., who was in charge of the inspection of gyroscopes at the Bliss plant, was chiefly instrumental in having Hennig brought to trial.

THE NAVY.

Navy Nominations of Feb. 13 appear on page 832.

C.M.O. 80, DEC. 19, 1917, NAVY DEPT. Ensign Olton R. Bennehoff, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. Nov. 30, 1917, on board the U.S.S. Louisiana and found guilty of the following charge:

Charge: Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty (one specification).

Sentence: To be dismissed from the U.S. naval service.

In view of the unanimous recommendation to clemency, the sentence was reduced by Secretary Daniels to the loss of 100 numbers in his grade.

C.M.O. 81, DEC. 25, 1917, NAVY DEPT. Asst. Surg. Franklin T. Bower, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. Oct. 16, 1917, on board the U.S.S. Brooklyn on the following charges:

Charge I.—Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals.

Charge II.—Assaulting and striking his commanding officer while in the execution of the duties of his office.

Charge III.—Raising arrests.

Findings: Specification of the first charge "proved" and the accused "guilty" of the first charge; the specification of the second charge "proved in part" and the accused "guilty" of the second charge; and the specification of the third charge "proved" and the accused "guilty" of the third charge.

Sentence: To be dismissed from the U.S. naval service. The sentence was approved by President Wilson.

C.M.O. 82, DEC. 25, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. (j.g.) James T. Swing, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. Nov. 24, 1917, at Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N.J., on the following charges:

Charge I.—Neglect of duty (two specifications).

Charge II.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline (five specifications).

The court found the first specification of the first charge "proved in part," the second specification of the first charge "not proved," and the accused "guilty" of the first charge; the first and fifth specifications of the second charge "proved in part," the second, third and fourth specifications of the second charge "proved," and the accused "guilty" of the second charge.

Sentence: To be dismissed from the U.S. naval service. The sentence was approved by President Wilson.

C.M.O. 84, DEC. 26, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Boatswain Anthony E. Freitas, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. Nov. 28, 1917, at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., and found guilty of the following charges:

Charge I.—Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty.

Charge II.—Neglect of duty.

Charge III.—Leaving station before being regularly relieved.

Charge IV.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline.

Sentence: To be dismissed from the U.S. Naval Reserve Force and from the U.S. naval service.

The Judge Advocate General on Dec. 20, 1917, recommended that the proceedings, findings and sentence be set aside, and that Boatswain Freitas be released from arrest and restored to duty, the court having fatally erred. Secretary Daniels approved the recommendation.

NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following officers have been detailed to sea or to shore duty as indicated below:

To sea duty—Comdr. S. E. Moses; Ensign H. F. Gray (T); Asst. Surg. G. A. Alden; Acting Chaplain R. J. Davis.

To shore duty—Comds. D. N. Wood and A. J. Hepburn; Lieut. Comdr. R. Wainwright; Lieuts. H. W. Kochler, A. R. Simpson, J. H. Faige, J. O. Hilliard, D. W. Armstrong and T. C. Latimore; Lieuts. (j.g.) G. B. Gruner and E. B. Rogers; Ensign F. C. Nigg (T); Asst. Surgs. B. T. Lyon and J. W. Troxel; A. Naval Constr. J. W. Cestello (T); Boatswain C. Axelson (T).

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 8.—Capt. Albert J. Phillips detached Marine Bks., Philadelphia; to Marine Bks., Norfolk.

Second Lieut. (Prov.) T. J. Kilcourse appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve; assigned duty 1st Provisional Brigade, Haiti.

Second Lieut. (Prov.) J. D. Lockburner appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve.

FEB. 9.—Capts. Gustav Karow, H. C. Cooper and P. J. Gever, jr., ordered to Marine Bks., Paris Island, upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieut. B. J. Doherty, M.C.R., detached Rec. Dist., Boston; to Rec. Dist., New York.

Second Lieut. (Prov.) James Diskin appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve; assigned duty Marine Bks., Philadelphia.

Capt. George W. Martin ordered to shore duty.

Second Lieut. S. L. Phraner, M.C.R., disenrolled as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve.

Second Lieut. M. D. Chapman, F.M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant in the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve; assigned duty Marine Bks., New York.

FEB. 11.—Second Lieut. (Prov.) C. T. Lytle, M.C.R., detached Washington, D.C.; to Depot Commissary, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. Gordon Watt ordered to shore duty.

Capt. Otto Becker, jr., detached 3d Provisional Brigade; to 2d Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo.

Major H. C. Reisinger, A.P.M., detached Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., to 3d Provisional Brigade.

Capt. L. M. Bourne, jr., ordered to shore duty.

FEB. 12.—Major Earl H. Ellis detached Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., to duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Major T. E. Backstrom orders Jan. 25 modified to 3d Provisional Brigade.

Capt. J. W. Mueller ordered to Depot Supplies, San Francisco, Cal., upon arrival in U.S.

FEB. 13.—Major Ross E. Bowell, A.A. and I., appointed Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, detached 3d Provisional Brigade; to 1st Provisional Brigade, Haiti.

FEB. 14.—Second Lieut. (Prov.) D. E. Nimmer, M.C.R., Marine Bks., Quantico, appointed second lieutenant in Marine Corps Reserve.

Second Lieut. (Prov.) C. C. Carroll, M.C.R., Marine Bks., Mare Island, appointed second lieutenant in Marine Corps Reserve.

Second Lieut. (Prov.) W. S. Hilles, M.C.R., Marine Bks., Philadelphia, appointed second lieutenant in Marine Corps Reserve.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

FEB. 7.—Permanent commissions have been sent to the following officers:

Senior Capt. J. C. Caniwell, Capt. W. J. Wheeler, 1st Lieut. T. A. Shanley, 2d Lieut. F. J. Gorman.

FEB. 11.—Capt. C. S. Cochran from shore to ship.

First Lieut. C. M. Gabbett from shore to ship.

FEB. 13.—First Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. Zastrow, retired, to active duty ashore.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Senate on Feb. 5 passed S. 3446, to repay amounts expended for quarters and subsistence by officers in connection with salvage operations of U.S.S. H-3 and Milwaukee; also S. 3472, to authorize the Secretary of War to issue distinctive buttons or badges to men drafted or volunteering for enlistment in military forces who are exempted or rejected, and to provide a penalty for unlawfully wearing, procuring, or manufacturing the same.

The Senate on Feb. 11 passed S. 3299, "That the President is hereby authorized to reappoint to the Cavalry arm as an extra number, with such rank as he would have had if he had never been retired, Major Chalmers G. Hall, of the U.S. Army, retired."

The Senate on Feb. 13 passed the bill S. 3433, authorizing the Government to furnish Army officers with equipment at cost. As passed by the Senate it was amended to include Navy officers also.

The Administration bill, already passed by the Senate, appropriating \$50,000,000 to provide housing facilities for employees of shipyards engaged in Government work, was passed by the House Feb. 12 without a roll call. The House adopted some minor amendments, which the Senate may accept to obviate necessity of sending the measure to conference. A bill to appropriate \$50,000,000 for the use of the Labor Department for providing houses in facilities at war manufacturing centers other than shipbuilding towns is pending in Congress.

Favorable report was made in the House on Feb. 9 on H.R. 9100, to authorize the Secretary of War to grant furloughs without pay and allowances to enlisted men of the Army; H.R. 9163, to provide for reimbursement of actual expenses or flat per diem for enlisted men traveling on duty under competent orders; H.R. 9098, to suspend for the period of the present emergency Sections 45, 46 and 56 of National Defense Act; H.R. 8409, to amend an act to authorize condemnation proceedings of lands for military purposes, approved July 2, 1917; H.R. 9571, to authorize appointment of officers of Philippine Scouts as officers in Militia or other locally created armed forces of Philippine Islands drafted into service of United States.

As amended in committee and reported to the Senate on Feb. 11, S.J. Res. 123, now provides that, if under any regulations heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the President persons registered and liable for military service under the Act of May 18, 1917, are placed in classes for purpose of determining their relative liability for military service, no provision of said act shall prevent the President from calling for immediate military service under regulations heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the President all or part of the persons in any class or classes, except those exempt from draft under provisions of said act, in proportion to total number of persons placed in such class or classes, in the various subdivisions of states, territories and District of Columbia designated by the President under terms of said act; or from calling into immediate military service persons classed as skilled experts in industry or agriculture, however classified or wherever residing.

The House on Feb. 6 passed the bill H.R. 6361, to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the Military and Naval Establishments of the United States engaged in the present war. The Senate made some forty amendments to the measure and it went to conference.

Permanent universal military training is provided for in a bill introduced by Senator New, of Indiana. It would make all young men from nineteen to thirty years of age subject to registration and draft. Between nineteen and twenty-one registrants would be given military training under rules to be prescribed by the President and no registrant should be drafted into the Service until he was twenty-one.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 3774, Mr. Jones of Washington.—For the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands beyond the period of their enlistment. That they shall be entitled to receive travel pay and commutation of subsistence from port of embarkation in Philippines to place in U.S. where their muster out took place at same rate and to same extent that officers and soldiers of Regular Army would receive such allowances if discharged in Philippines by reason of expiration of term of service or otherwise. The actual cost to Government of conveying and subsisting such volunteer officers and soldiers on Government transports from said Philippines and monthly pay allowed them for period while in transit shall be deducted from allowance provided for by this Act.

S. 3778, Mr. Chamberlain.—That an "Act providing for an Assistant Secretary of War," approved March 5, 1900, be amended to read: "There shall be in the Department of War an Assistant Secretary, a Second Assistant Secretary, and a Third Assistant Secretary, each of whom shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be entitled to a salary of \$4,500 a year, payable monthly, and shall perform such duties in the Department of War as shall be prescribed by the Secretary or as may be required by law."

S. 3779, Mr. Chamberlain.—To create in the Army the grades and establish the pay of first-class bugler and corporal bugler, to increase the pay of buglers, and for other purposes.

S. 3780, Mr. Chamberlain.—To authorize the appointment of officers of the Philippine Scouts as officers in the militia or other locally created armed forces of the Philippine Islands drafted into the service of the United States.

S. 3782, Mr. Smith of Georgia.—That the President be authorized to advance any officer now on the retired list of the U.S. Army, who is now on active duty, and who was wounded in battle in the service of the U.S., to highest grade or rank on retired list of U.S. Army held by him while in the volunteer service of U.S.

S. 3800, Mr. Chamberlain.—That any enlisted man of the Army of U.S. who has heretofore been, or shall hereafter be, discharged to accept a commission in any component part of the Army of U.S., and who shall tender himself for enlistment within three months after termination of his commissioned service, shall, subject to such examination for enlistment as is provided by law or regulation, be accepted and be restored to grade held by him before being discharged to accept such commission; and in computing service for retirement and continuous-service pay, he shall be credited with all time served with the forces of U.S., and his service shall be deemed continuous notwithstanding interruption thereof by changes of status provided herein.

S. 3801, Mr. Chamberlain.—That last sentence of Section 8 of Act to authorize President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment, approved May 18, 1917, be amended to read: "Vacancies in grades of Regular Army resulting from appointment of officers thereto to higher grades in forces other than Regular Army herein provided for, shall be filled by temporary promotions and appointments in manner prescribed by Section 114 of National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916, except that such promotions and appointments may be made by President alone when such vacancies are in grades not above that of colonel; and officers appointed under provisions of this Act to higher grades in forces other than Regular Army herein provided for shall not vacate their permanent commissions or

be prejudiced in their relative or local standing in Regular Army.

S. 3802, Mr. Chamberlain.—Authorizing appropriations made for the national security and defense to be used for the purpose of real estate, or the use thereof, when such purpose is not specifically stated in said appropriations; and S. 3803 authorizing the President during the existing emergency to sell war supplies, materials and equipment heretofore or hereafter purchased, acquired or manufactured by the United States.

S. 3823, Mr. Tillman.—To provide temporary increased rank for officers of the U.S. Coast Guard while operating as a part of the Navy during the present war.

H.R. Res. 239, Mr. Emerson.—That in the case of all soldiers and sailors who are now in the military or naval service of U.S. or who may enter the service during this war, who have their first papers for citizenship, all requirements as to witnesses, fees, and all requirements, excepting mental examination, are hereby waived during period of this war.

H.R. 9643, Mr. Cooper of Ohio.—That whenever a soldier in the U.S. Army (either National, National Guard or Regular) is granted a furlough by his commanding officer to go to his home, the Government of the U.S. shall furnish said soldier with railway transportation fare from place where he is stationed to his home and return.

H.R. 9649, Mr. Austin.—For enlistment and appointment of officers in the National Guard, District of Columbia, during the period of the war.

H.R. 9712, Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania.—To prevent and punish the sale of Army and Navy uniforms to persons not authorized to wear them.

H.R. 9716, Mr. McKenzie.—To authorize the Secretary of War to lease and sublet land within military reservation camps, cantonment and aviation fields, and proving grounds for agricultural and other purposes.

H.R. 9747, Mr. Padgett.—To provide temporary increased rank for officers of the United States Coast Guard while operating as a part of the Navy during the period of the present war.

H.R. 9750, Mr. Dyer.—That hereafter the President shall be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in commissioned personnel of Medical Department of Army by ordering such officers of medical section, Officers' Reserve Corps, who shall have been in active service one year or more, to Army Medical School under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by Secretary of War, and such officers so ordered, upon completion and satisfactory examination, shall be commissioned first lieutenants Medical Corps, U.S.A., and be entitled to all pay, promotion and allowances of officers of like rank in Army of U.S., except that rate of retirement shall be one-thirtieth of present retirement pay as now prescribed by law for each year's active service as an enlisted man, contract surgeon, or as a commissioned officer in Army of U.S., medical section Officers' Reserve Corps, Medical Reserve Corps, or Organized Militia in Federal service: Provided, That at age now prescribed by law for retirement, every officer to be so commissioned shall have had not less than fifteen years' active service in any of branches enumerated in this Act: Provided further, That preference for appointment shall be given to those who have had the longest aggregate active service in the branches enumerated in this Act.

CLASS OF 1908, U.S.M.A.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1918.

To Class of 1908, U.S.M.A.:

Two weeks ago the Class Committee at West Point mailed a circular on matters of class interest to each member of the class. While the latest information available was used in directing these letters, a number have already been returned to the senders, indicating that little or no effort has been made to forward them. Any member of the class who has not received one by the time he reads this is requested to advise the "Class of 1908 Committee, West Point, N.Y."

GEORGE R. GOETHALS, Lieut. Col., U.S.A.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1918, have been designated during the past week:

Alabama—Carl Robert Yagle, Pickensville; John W. Warren, Blountsville; Elbert W. Martin, second alternate, R. 2 Cullman; John L. Solley, first alternate, Union Grove.

Michigan—Kenneth Galbraith, second alternate, Calumet.

Delaware—Ira Kenneth Steele, second alternate, Delaware Avenue, Newark.

District of Columbia—Edward C. Gillette, Jr., 3343 Seventeenth street, N.W., Washington; Nicholas S. Ballou, first alternate, 1724 Twentieth street, N.W., Washington; Arthur G. Hall, second alternate, 1230 Irving street, N.W., Washington; Herbert R. Pierce, 1350 Oak street, N.W., Washington; John N. Johnson, first alternate, 1631 Massachusetts avenue, Washington; De Vere A. Weedon, second alternate, 2112 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington.

Georgia—Nathan A. Brown, Jr., first alternate, Columbus; Birchie W. Romefelt, second alternate, Montezuma.

Illinois—Frank L. Smith, Cuba.

Massachusetts—G. W. R. Wilson, 144 Dudley street, Roxbury; J. Paul Lynch, first alternate, 11 Woodbine street, Roxbury; Joseph C. Holloran, second alternate, 9 Heathcote street, Roxbury; Richard C. Partridge, 48 St. John street, Jamaica Plain; Donald C. McNeil, first alternate, 197 Maple street, West Roxbury; David Morse, second alternate, 46 Stratford street, West Roxbury.

Minnesota—Ion G. Hanke, St. Louis Park; Clifford R. Ostlund, first alternate, 2326 North Fremont street, Minneapolis; William Thomas Gleason, second alternate, 800 Washington avenue, N.

Mississippi—Howell Davidson McKnight, first alternate, Agricultural College.

Nevada—Homer B. Millard, 126 Ridge street, Reno; Powell P. Applewhite, University of Nevada, Reno.

New Hampshire—Robert H. Doran, Littleton.

New York—Joseph V. Herzog, 173 Rochenberg street, Syracuse; Murray W. Sarr, first alternate, 136 Redfield place, Syracuse; Charles G. Beldon, second alternate, Syracuse; Charles F. Beattie, Salem.

Ohio—Byron Alexander, 107 Gard avenue, Dayton; Victor E. Frank, first alternate, 524 South Euclid avenue, Dayton; Willard Brentlinger, second alternate, corner Grand avenue and Broadway, Dayton.

Oregon—W. Ray Marshall, Ontario; Charles F. Johnson, first alternate, R.F.D. No. 2, Hood River.

Vermont—James J. Wilson, first alternate, Bethel.

Virginia—Beverly R. Harrison, Jr., Fredericksburg.

Pennsylvania—Frederick O. Schreiner, Johnsonburg; William Long, Ridway (to compete); Philip B. Dwyer, 1610 Vilsack street, Pittsburgh; Chester A. Emery, first alternate, 4003 Coleman street, Pittsburgh; Samuel D. Rusin, second alternate, 641 Grant street, Pittsburgh; Constantine R. Kraus, 2163 East Cumberland street,

Philadelphia; Harry S. Ginsburg, first alternate, 1239 West Aldrie street, Philadelphia; Edward P. Boland, second alternate, 2100 East Susquehanna avenue, Philadelphia.

West Virginia—J. Malcolm Lewis, Moundsville; Robert D. Cornish, first alternate, Glendale.

Wisconsin—Fred L. Hamilton, Bear Creek; Edward A. Routhau, first alternate R.F.D. No. 2, Box 11, Oconto; Harry Van Wyk, second alternate, 518 Hancock street, Appleton; Arthur M. Andrews, 532 Sixth avenue, Baraboo; Frank J. Spettel, first alternate, 329 North Fourth street, La Crosse; Charles B. Cresswell, second alternate, Neillsville, Wis.; Edward H. Garry, first alternate, Manawa; Fred L. Hamilton, second alternate, Hancock.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Ohio—Corpl. Erwyn Hegler, Co. K, 148th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery.

86TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

The officers of the French and British military missions on duty at Camp Grant, Ill., with the 86th Division, National Army, entertained a small party of their friends at dinner in the Allied officers' quarters on the evening of Feb. 9. Major Reginald J. Mackay, of the London Regiment, Queen Victoria's Rifles, presided at one end of the table and Capt. Robert Bayen, 245th Infantry, of the French army, at the other. The British hosts were Major Reginald Mackay, Major L. C. Benns, 12th Battalion, London Regiment, Queen Victoria's Rifles; Capt. W. A. S. Cotton, 23rd Battalion, London Regiment, Queen Victoria's Rifles; Capt. S. B. Minch, 3d Battalion, Connaught Rangers; Lieut. W. H. Parker, Military Cross, 11th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment. The French hosts were Capt. Robert Payen, Lieut. Georges Le Du, 81st Regiment Artillery; S. Lieut. Leon Druart, 8th Regiment Engineers, and S. Lieut. Gaston Berdonneau, 408th Regiment of Infantry, French army.

The guests of the Allied officers were the acting division commander, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. L. W. V. Kenyon, Col. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ben H. Dorcy, Lieut. Col. Harry Pendleton, Jr., Major and Mrs. Irving Madison; Madame Payen, wife of Captain Payen, of the French mission; Major John McClellan, Med. Corps; Major and Mrs. Innis P. Swift, Capt. and Mrs. Albert D. Henderson and Mr. and Mrs. J. Camden, Mr. Camden being the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Rockford.

The dining room of the Allied officers' quarters was tastefully decorated, the Union Jack and the Tri-Color of France naturally predominating, while the place-cards were fastened to miniatures of these flags. The guests were most delightfully entertained by songs from Captain Payen and Lieutenant Le Du, accompanied by Madame Payen, while Majors Mackay and Benns similarly entertained on the part of the British officers. Major Mackay is particularly gifted with a rich baritone voice, and showed his versatility by interspersing comic songs with his more serious repertoire. General Kenyon expressed his appreciation in a short address as did also Mr. Camden, and the "End of a Perfect Day," sung by Mrs. Dorcy, accompanied by Madame Payen, was brought to a final conclusion by the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner, God Save the King and the Marseillaise.

93D DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 10, 1918. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Roy Hoffman have had as their guests during the past month at Newport News and Old Point Comfort, Mr. and J. W. Bellar, of Washington, D.C., Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cottingham and Miss Madeline Cottingham, of Oklahoma City, and Mr. Morris Simpson, of Lawton, Okla. Miss Dorothy Hoffman also spent part of her Christmas vacation with her parents in Newport News before returning to New York, where she is attending Mrs. Merrill's school at Mamaroneck.

For the pleasure of friends of Gen. and Mrs. Hoffman there have been several impromptu dances, the music being furnished by the colored orchestra of the 372d. Further entertainment was furnished by men of the regiment who have had professional experience in the Al Fields minstrels. Lieut. Col. Larue D. Carter, M.C.N.G., Division Surgeon 93d Division, was ordered to Camp Beauregard, La., Jan. 27, as Division Surgeon, 39th Division.

Major and Mrs. L. S. Tillotson arrived Jan. 18 in Newport News, where Mrs. Tillotson is a guest at the Shirley Apartments. Capt. William S. Key, N.G.U.S., formerly attached to the 142d Infantry as Regimental Supply officer, has been assigned to the 93d Division (Provisional) as Division Quartermaster. On Jan. 11 Captain Key received his appointment as major.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1918. The corps has been in quarantine during the past week on account of a few cases of "Liberty" measles, the mild form which used to be designated by another name before the war; the cadets are spending most of their time outdoors and recreations and all other indoor work has been suspended for the time being; hiking and bob-sledding are popular sports and the deep snow brings out many on skis, although the novices finds skis awkward to use. The weather has been rather mild for this winter and there have even been several days of thaw and warm sun.

The Knights of Columbus entertainment on Monday evening, given in Cullum Hall for the benefit of the War Camp Fund of the society, was heartily enjoyed by a large attendance. The artists were all from New York and the singing and dancing were unusually good. The Knights of Columbus are to be congratulated on the success of the affair, for which they had given much time and effort.

Mrs. Wilcox had visiting her for the week-end Miss Esther Ogden, of New York; Miss Ogden spent much time here a year or two ago, when she often acted as hostess for her cousin, General Biddle, while he was Superintendent of the Military Academy. On Sunday Miss Ogden and Mrs. Wilcox were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Tillman and Miss Tillman at luncheon, and in the afternoon Col. and Mrs. Carter had a number of Miss Ogden's friends come in to meet her again at tea, Mrs. Wilcox pouring. Major and Mrs. Haskin's guests at dinner on Tuesday evening were Colonel Tillman and Miss Tillman, Col. and Mrs. Carter, Col. and Mrs. Martin, Capt. and Mrs. Evans Jones had dinner on Friday evening for Mrs. Jones's mother, Mrs. Nye, and for Col. and Mrs. Carter, Col. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Ennis, Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Brown, Major and Mrs. Coiner's guests at dinner on Thursday were Major and Mrs. Bull, Major and Mrs. Chilton, Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Dunn, Col. and Mrs. Kreger and their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Huntington Hills, were guests for a few days last week of Capt. and Mrs. Torrey. They were

here to attend to the packing of their furniture. Colonel Kruger having been relieved from duty as professor of law here; Captain Torrey will become professor of law in Colonel Kruger's place and Captain Ganoee will succeed Captain Torrey as adjutant. Col. and Mrs. Tschappat, who are expected to arrive next week, will live in the quarters just vacated by Colonel Kruger.

The Reading Club met with Mrs. George R. Goshals, who entertained the members very pleasantly with selected readings. Mrs. Underhill gave current events and the club adjourned to meet next time with Mrs. Ganoee. There were few ladies present at the Monday bridge on account of the Red Cross bandage work which is occupying so many hours. The winners were Mesdames Watson, Wilkes and Pillans. Mr. W. P. Matheson, of Billings, Mont., is the guest of his brother and sister-in-law, Major and Mrs. Matheson.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 14, 1918.

Samuel Mitchell, pay clerk, who was accused of embezzling about \$2,000 from the pay office of the Naval Academy, and decamped last September, was tried this week and confessed. The proceedings were forwarded to the Navy Department.

The total number of Naval Reserve officers who reported at the Naval Academy on Monday to take a course in naval training was 446, the largest class yet sent to the Academy. They constitute officers of the line, Electrical Engineering Corps, Civil Engineering Corps and the Aviation Corps. Eight members of the class of Naval Reserve officers who were given certificates that they had completed their course of naval training on Feb. 1, at the Naval Academy, have been ordered to Reserve officers' quarters as duty officers. They are: Ensigns B. T. Leed, F. C. Riley, H. A. Thornton, F. K. Hoover, H. M. Birmingham, C. Bennett, C. Higgins and K. C. Downey.

About 400 candidates for admission to the Naval Academy are attending the Naval Preparatory Schools. The February mental tests begin on Feb. 19, and will continue for three days. Probably 200 of the candidates in Annapolis will take the examinations. The main body of these will go to Baltimore, Washington, and Wilmington, Del. A candidate may take the examination before any postmaster in the country—the postmasters being supplied with the necessary papers. The indications by the large contingent at Annapolis are that the class of midshipmen who will enter this year will be unusually large. After the February examination there is one in April, and it is within the province of the Secretary of the Navy to have special examinations also.

The Midshipmen's Christian Association is now doing, as usual, good work for the uplift of the midshipmen corps and as a supporter of discipline in the Naval Academy. The work of the Association embraces a wide scope. The Association endeavors to keep the midshipmen in touch with the world by having progressive men deliver live messages.

There was no semi-annual examination this year at the Naval Academy—the reef that wrecks many a midshipmen craft. It was omitted to save the time for studies. The annual examination in June will be the sea-net to catch the languarders.

The midshipmen wrestlers inaugurated their schedule of dual engagements in rather auspicious style at the Naval Academy Feb. 9 by scoring a decisive victory over the grapplers of Lehigh University, of South Bethlehem, Pa., 26 to 4 points. The Pennsylvanians showed to real advantage in only one of the events. This was the bout in the 125-pound class, in which Bevier gained the decision over Wyatt, of the Navy, after a grueling contest, but for Bevier's cleverness the sailor lads would have made a clean sweep of the contest.

The all-star swimming team of the University of Pittsburgh took the measure of the Annapolis' midshipmen in a dual engagement here Feb. 9 by a count of 28 to 17 points. The lads from the "Smoky City" virtually won the 160-yard relay race with ease, but it was finally decided to throw the points for this event out, owing to the fact that one of the Pittsburgh swimmers started ahead of time. The feature of the meet was the stellar performance of Bromiere, of Pittsburgh, in the plunge event, who went across the sixty-foot tank in the fast time of 27.35 seconds. Boyle, of Pitt, was a close second, and Crowell, the Navy crack, came third. Cranahan, of Pittsburgh, won the 220-yard swim with comparative ease in the fast time of 2:38.3.

The will of Rear Admiral John Schouler, U.S.N., was filed in the Orphans' Court here on Tuesday. The testator left minor legacies to his nieces and nephews and to Warren Noble and other domestics. The residue of his estate was bequeathed to his wife, who survived him but two weeks. The estate after her death then was willed to the testator's nephews and nieces, the children of Rev. William Schouler, of Baltimore, and Mr. James Schouler, a lawyer and text-book writer, and to the children of a sister, Mrs. Allen, of Boston. Mrs. Schouler's will will be filed in Catskill, N.Y.

There will be regular Lenten services held in the Academy Chapel during Lent on every Wednesday and Friday. On every day in Holy Week there will be a brief service at 5:45 p.m. On Wednesday the Feast of the Annunciation was observed and on Maundy Thursday there will be a celebration of the holy communion, Rev. Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N., chaplain.

James Maloney, chief gunner's mate, U.S.N., died here on Monday. He retired about fifteen years ago, and for forty years has been a resident of Annapolis.

Major William P. Upshur, U.S.M.C., spent the week-end with his family in Richmond.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 11, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. Elmer J. Wallace entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening for Col. and Mrs. J. A. Lundein, Major and Mrs. J. Mather, Mrs. Pritchett and Captain Izard. Major and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln were guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. P. Hall at dinner Sunday at the Chamberlin. Mrs. J. Mather entertained at bridge Thursday, honoring Mesdames Wheeler, Wallace, Pendleton, Bettison, Gibson, Clark, Reybold, H. D. Mather, Brown, Hall and Norton. Mrs. Wallace poured tea and the prizes were won by Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Wallace. Capt. C. Hines, of the Chief of Coast Artillery's office, spent a few days on the post on business the past week.

Col. F. M. Caldwell and Major J. M. Petty were at Monroe the first of the week inspecting the troops at Langley Field. Capt. and Mrs. J. Mather entertained at dinner Saturday evening for Major H. Geiger, Capt. C. Hines, Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Mather and Major Hannay, of the English Army.

After two months of wintry interference, golf was resumed full speed ahead on last Sunday. The unusual form displayed by Major Thomas C. Cook would indicate that he had the six months' medal play up sewed up tight.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, Feb. 12, 1918.

A very interesting occasion on Feb. 6 was a smoker given by the 1st Battalion, 22d Infantry, for all officers of the regiments on duty in or near New York. In this invitation were courteously included staff officers of the garrison. Between fifty and sixty officers were present, including some of the 22d on duty in Jersey City and Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. The regimental band was stationed on the west veranda and played at intervals during the entire evening. In the reading room were cigars and cigarettes ad libitum and an excellent entertainment was provided, consisting of a musical trio, monologists and comedians, and three young ladies, introduced by Colonel Tillson, who sang and recited charmingly. The later hours of the evening were spent in card-playing, billiards and general conversation, in which some of the scattered elements of the regiment were brought together to begin or to renew acquaintance. It was altogether a delightful and profitable affair, and the officers of the 22d hope another similar occasion may be given before long for them to assemble at Headquarters in a social way. An interesting feature of the evening was an informal talk given by Colonel Tillson to his officers on the general conduct of the war, with reference to the fundamental prin-

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ciples involved. General Mann, who was unable to be present at the smoker, was represented by his aid, Captain Coulter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry H. Ranson have returned from their wedding trip and are occupying quarters at Fort Jay. Mrs. Edmund B. Smith sailed Feb. 9 on S. S. Santa Maria for Havana. She was accompanied by Miss Aline Havard, of Fairfield, Conn., whose father, Colonel Valery Havard, U.S.A., is on duty in Havana, in charge of the Sanitation Department of the Cuban Army and Navy. Mrs. Smith and Miss Havard expect to spend a number of weeks in Havana.

Capt. and Mrs. Bloxham Ward gave a party on Monday evening at the club for thirty. Cards and dancing were enjoyed.

The completion of the new building of the Y.M.C.A. at Fort Jay was celebrated by an entertainment of unusual interest on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 6, which was enjoyed by a large audience, including the post commander and a number of officers. The formal opening of the extension to the building will take place at a date to be announced later.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Empire, C.Z., Jan. 28, 1918.

Mrs. Klingensmith and Mrs. Clifford Miller, of Empire, spent Sunday in Chorrera with Dr. Klingensmith and Chaplain Miller. Lieutenant Humphrey and his mother entertained Colonel Humphrey, 5th Inf., and Lieutenant Amba, 5th Inf., Saturday evening. Mrs. Newton, wife of Lieutenant Newton, has returned to Empire after spending several days as the guest of Mrs. Byrne at Gatun.

Last Friday Major and Mrs. Carrithers and Dr. and Mrs. Neal Harper, of Gatun, entertained at a dinner given at the home of Major and Mrs. Carrithers for Miss Edna Harper, Capt. Frederick Test, Miss Mary Budd, Capt. Harrison McAlpin, Dr. Le Baron, Lieutenants Jenkins and Garrett.

Capt. and Mrs. Edgar, of Corozal, entertained at a dinner last Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Roy Henry, Capt. and Mrs. Lester Adams, and Colonel Tate. Sunday evening, after returning from Chorrera, Mrs. Clifford Miller, of Empire, dined with Mrs. Klingensmith. On Saturday Dr. Charles Le Baron, of Gatun, was host at a dinner at the Hotel Metropole. The Weekly Bridge Club, of Corozal, met Thursday with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gatewood. Lieutenant Rice, of Corozal, formerly of Empire, was the dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. McNamara at Pedro Miguel on Wednesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Adams, of Corozal, had dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer, of Panama, on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Cunningham, of Corozal, entertained Miss Lois Phillips at dinner on Wednesday. Major and Mrs. Mann, formerly of

Corozal, and Major and Mrs. A. J. Skillman sailed for the States on Wednesday.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 9, 1918.

Major and Mrs. E. J. Ely entertained with a dinner last Saturday at the El Paso Country Club in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. Read. Other guests were Gen. and Mrs. Marshall and Col. and Mrs. A. M. Miller. Mrs. Walter Howe, widow of Colonel Howe, U.S.A., who has been spending the winter with her son and daughter-in-law, Judge and Mrs. Walter Howe, in El Paso, was an honor guest at a party given Saturday by Mrs. W. R. Brown and Mrs. Moore in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Howard, of New Orleans, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Flores Howard, are in El Paso for a short visit with their son, Lieut. John Howard, and are guests of the Paso del Norte Hotel. Mrs. N. Wagner, of Denver, is the guest of her brother-in-law, Col. John Wagner, and Mrs. Wagner at their home in the Patterson apartment.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter Merkel entertained with a dinner at the Country Club Sunday, having as their guests Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Martin, Miss Ethel Brown and Capt. Arthur Vollmer. Mrs. E. C. Toland has recently joined her husband, Captain Toland, 64th Inf., and they have a home on Nations avenue, in El Paso.

Mrs. Jerry Echols, wife of Lieutenant Echols, 34th Inf., is a recent arrival and has as her guest her niece, Miss Louise Womack. Miss Bessie Roberts entertained Saturday with a tea and miscellaneous shower in honor of Miss Kathleen Perkins of El Paso, who became the bride of Capt. D. E. Perry, 5th Cav., on Thursday. Miss Margaret Read, daughter of Major Gen. and Mrs. Read, entertained with a dinner party at the Country Club Saturday, preceding the week-end dance, in honor of Miss Flores Howard, of New Orleans, the guests remaining for the dance.

Lieut. C. W. McKemy, 141st Inf., has come from Camp Bowie, Texas, to recruit men for Company A, commanded by Captain Burges, of El Paso. A number of men have been taken from the company for other service, and it is desired to get as many from here as possible, as most of the men in the present company were from El Paso and vicinity.

A fire of unknown origin Thursday night at Camp Owen Bierne, near Fort Bliss, destroyed six shacks, used as barracks and mess halls by the troops. Other buildings were threatened, but prompt action on the part of the fire fighters stopped the progress of the fire.

Major I. T. Cutler, M.C., who has been spending a few days in the city with his wife and small daughter, returned to Camp Funston, Kas. Mrs. Cutler will remain with her

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Portland, Ora., Hotel Benson, Jan. 18-19 (20) 21

San Francisco, Cal., Hotel St. Francis, Jan. 24-25

26 (27) 28-29

Los Angeles, Cal., Hotel Alexandria, Jan. 30

Feb. 1-2

San Diego, Cal., U. S. Grant Hotel, Feb. 4-6

San Antonio, Tex., St. Anthony Hotel, Feb. 9-18

Houston, Tex., Hotel Rice, Feb. 19-20-21

Dallas, Tex., Adolphus Hotel, Feb. 22-23 (24) 25

Tulsa, Okla., Hotel Tulsa, Feb. 27-28, Mar. 1 (3) 4

Denver, Colo., Brown Palace Hotel, March 6-7

parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Robinson, for several months. The officers and ladies of the 32d Field Artillery entertained with an enjoyable hop at the Country Club last Thursday night. Music was by the band of the 32d. Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Colladay gave an informal dinner at the Country Club Thursday, having as guests Mrs. Turner, Mrs. William Warring and Captain Turner.

STATE FORCES.

NEW YORK.

The following is a roster of the commissioned officers of the 22d Regiment, New York Guard: Col. Harry H. Treadwell; Majors George F. Mahon, 1st Batin., R. O. Hanbold, 2d Batin., and James P. Hayes, 3d Batin.; Capt. Adj't. Charles G. Moses; chaplain (Capt.), Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates; I.S.A.P. (Capt.), Philip Livingston; Asst. I.S.A.P., Morris K. Parker; battalions adjutants (1st Lieut.), W. V. S. H. Sapperson, John C. Greenleaf and W. V. Davis; supply officer (Capt.), Frederick A. Taylor; assistant supply officer (2d Lieut.), W. C. D. Glaser; surgeon (Major), G. J. E. Tuck; assistant surgeons (Capt.), C. F. Hause (Capt.), F. A. Doel and (1st Lieut.), A. B. Eckerson; dental surgeon (1st Lieut.), Hector Griswold; Co. A—Capt. J. C. Mansfield, 1st Lieut., Eugene Kelley, 2d Lieut., T. Dougherty; Co. B—Capt. Daniel Wolf, 1st Lieut., William Roberts, 2d Lieut., Bradish G. Johnson, Co. C—Capt. George H. Hearn, 1st Lieut., R. G. Schaefer, 2d Lieut., R. C. Sheldon; Co. D—Capt. C. A. Dr. Hora, 1st Lieut., Knox McAfee, Jr., 2d Lieut., A. E. Davis; Co. E—Capt. H. R. Barning, 1st Lieut., P. A. Lang, 2d Lieut., M. J. McHale; Co. F—Capt. P. J. Walsh, 1st Lieut., J. G. Donovan; Co. G—1st Lieut., J. C. Peebles, 2d Lieut., C. A. Bierbauer; Co. I—Capt. E. W. Duke, 1st Lieut., J. N. Snider, 2d Lieut., E. L. Watkin; Co. K—Capt. C. M. Watt, 1st Lieut., E. F. Redmond, 2d Lieut., G. M. Codding; Co. L—Capt. G. R. Ludlow, 1st Lieut., R. W. Earl, 2d Lieut., J. A. Robertson; Co. M—Capt. F. I. Hull, 1st Lieut., O. W. Breck, 2d Lieut., H. E. Lydecker.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Important changes have been made in the Massachusetts State Guard. Major Gen. Butler Ames, as commanding general, and other officers of the State Guard, the Boston Transcript states, can no longer draw the pay of grade and allowances which attach to officers of corresponding rank in the Regular Army, unless they are called into active service. The Transcript also says: "The State Guard is now under the sole control of the governor as commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of Massachusetts, through Adjutant General Stevens. These two results are due to press criticism, to the recent action of the Military Council in deciding to transfer the State Guard to the Adjutant General's Department, and in the action of the House Ways and Means Committee. This relieves Major General Ames from practically all duties, although he will still remain commander of the organization. In case of the troops being called out for active duty, then General Ames will again assume his former position. The retirement of the Major General will mean that until recalled to active service he will not receive the \$8,000 a year salary, pay of grade as major general. So far he has collected about \$3,000 salary and \$1,000 expenses. Under the old arrangement the State Guard, although a military branch supported by the Commonwealth, was not under supervision of the Adjutant General, the recognized authority in charge of military affairs of the state. This condition made necessary considerable red tape in the handling of the business of the Guard, which will now be eliminated. General Ames was relieved from duty at his own request, and Governor McCall, in relieving him, expressed his high appreciation of his work.

In the Massachusetts House, on Feb. 11, the Committee on Ways and Means reduced the preliminary budget of service of the State Guard from \$350,000 to \$250,000. The committee considers this liberal under the circumstances. It should be remembered, the committee says, that, on top of that, there is

about \$17,000 for certain administrative expenses. Besides this item is \$250,000 for certain allowances; in the event that anyone receives an injury in the service; for forage and fodder of horses; for equipment; for ammunition; \$27,000 in case of parade; \$144,000 for battalion drills, presumably four drills a year. Then there is the loan of \$250,000 for use in case the guard is actually called into service.

The joint Committee on Military Affairs of Massachusetts agreed on Feb. 9 upon the rough draft of a bill, under the provisions of which every person in the military and naval service, who is a bona fide resident of Massachusetts, shall receive \$10 monthly additional state pay up to Jan. 15, 1918. This, some members of the committee say, would mean the addition of about \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 in the state tax. All of the bills before the committee bearing upon the \$10 pay have been disposed of, and one measure, representing the attitude of the committee toward the whole proposition, it was agreed to put into the hands of the attorney general for his advice on the legal aspects and certain phraseology.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BATSON.—Born on Feb. 8, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Batson, 20th Field Art., U.S.A., a son, Douglas Norman Batson.

CARY.—Born at New York city Feb. 11, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Cary, U.S.N., a daughter.

COOCROFT.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Crook, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter.

DOE.—Born at Davenport, Ia., Feb. 3, 1918, a son to Major and Mrs. Welden W. Doe, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

FURLOW.—Born at Washington, D.C., Feb. 5, 1918, to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James W. Furlow, U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Buchanan.

GRUBER.—Born at Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1918, to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edmund L. Gruber, Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter.

HILL.—Born on Feb. 11, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Hill, Q.M.C.R., a daughter.

HOYT.—Born at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Jan. 26, 1918, to Major and Mrs. Charles S. Hoyt, 81st Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Hoyt.

HURDIS.—Born at Providence, R.I., Feb. 5, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Hurdis, a son, Everett Cushing Hurdis.

MACDERMOTT.—Born to Major and Mrs. James C. MacDermott, Feb. 9, 1918, at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, a son.

MERRY.—Born at Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 12, 1918, to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William T. Merry, N.A., a daughter, Mary Frances Merry.

ROGERS.—Born at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 13, 1918, a daughter, Frances Rogers, to Lieut. Robert E. Rogers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rogers.

TAYLOR.—Born on Feb. 6, 1908, to Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Taylor, U.S. Inf., a son.

WOOD.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 21, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph F. Wood, U.S.N., a daughter, Joyce.

MARRIED.

BATTLE—LIDDELL.—At New York, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1918, P.A. Surg. S. Westray Battle, U.S.N., and Mrs. Vinton Liddell.

DAVISON—JAMES.—At Malone, N.Y., Dec. 30, 1917, Lieut. Roland Albert Davison, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Florence James.

DETWHILER—ALBURTUS.—At Los Angeles, Cal., recently, Lieut. H. P. Detwhiler, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Alburus.

DEYO—TYLER.—At New York city Feb. 9, 1918, Lieut. William H. Deyo, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Anna Scott Tyler.

FRANCISCUIS—NEWHOUSE.—At West Orange, N.J., Capt. James L. Franciscus, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Kathleen Mary Newhouse.

GALLAGHER—CONOLLY.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1918, Mr. John J. Gallagher and Miss Rita Conolly, sister of Mrs. Gen. wife of Major C. G. Gees, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

HILL—RYAN.—At the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., on Feb. 11, 1918, 1st Class Pvt. William David Hill, Inf., clerk A.G.O. Dept. Headquarters, and Miss Elizabeth Ryan, of New York.

MCDERMOTT—RICE.—At the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., on Jan. 4, 1918, Pvt. Edward Joseph McDermott, C.A.C., and Miss Deborah Rice, of New York.

PLIMPTON—WILCOX.—At Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1918, Lieut. George F. Plimpton, O.R.C., and Miss Mary Wilcox.

SHARP—CAMPBELL.—At New York city Feb. 12, 1918, Paymr. Walter Doyle Sharp, U.S.N., and Miss Louise Hellyday Campbell.

SHELY—HARRIS.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 7, 1918, Lieut. William A. Shely, 21st U.S. Inf., and Miss Franklyn Harris.

STECHER—POSTEN.—At Atlantic Highlands, N.J., Capt. Henry Dean Stecher, Ord. Dept., N.A., and Miss Dorothy Whiting Posten.

STRONG—HOLM.—At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 4, 1918, Lieut. Frank D. Strong, U.S.M.C., and Miss Mabel C. Holm.

SWIFT—ATCHISON.—At Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 6, 1918, Edward F. Swift, U.S.N.R., and Miss Marion Atchison.

TISDALE—SCOTT.—At New York city Feb. 9, 1918, Lieut. George M. Tisdale, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Beatrice Scott.

DIED.

CANBY.—Died at Denver, Colo., Feb. 6, 1918, Mrs. Frances Olivia Canby, widow of Col. James Price Canby, U.S.A., retired.

COOLEY.—Died near Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1918, Cadet Aviator P. B. Cooley, Av. Sec., S.R.C.

COUCH.—Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 5, 1918, 2d Lieut. Edward Seginus Couch, U.S.A.

CORBUSIER.—Died at Plainfield, N.J., Feb. 9, 1918, Mrs. Fanny Dunbar Corbusier, wife of Col. William H. Corbusier, U.S.A., retired.

DUNHAM.—Died at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 4, 1918, Cadet V. C. Dunham.

FITZEE.—Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 1, 1918, 2d Lieut. Minor George Fitzee, 11th U.S. Cav.

FORD.—Died at Macomb, Ill., Jan. 24, 1918, Robert Stanley Ford, infant son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stanley H. Ford, U.S.A.

FORD.—Died at Macomb, Ill., Feb. 2, 1918, Mrs. Stanley H. Ford, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Ford, N.A.

GORHAM.—Died at Fort Crockett, Texas, Feb. 9, 1918, Capt. George Burleson Gorham, Coast Art., U.S.A.

GRAY.—Died at Honolulu, H.T., Pay Inspr. William T. Gray, U.S.N.

ILGES.—Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, ex-Lieut. Col. Guido Ilges, U.S.A., formerly of the 14th and 18th Inf.

HAMMOND.—Died at Rockford, Ill., Feb. 5, 1918, Mr. Charles L. Hammond, formerly second lieutenant, 3d U.S. Cav., who resigned September, 1877.

HARDING.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1918, Col. William J. Harding, a veteran of the Civil War, a former captain, 22d N.G.N.Y., and colonel, I.G.D.

JORDAN.—Died at Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 8, 1918, Mrs. Mary Jordan, mother of Mrs. Cruson, wife of Major C. B. Cruson, U.S.A.

MCKEAN.—Died near Jennings, Texas, Feb. 12, 1918, Lieut. Egbert McKean, Av. Sec., S.R.C.

MARCH.—Died at Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 13, 1918, Lieut. Peyton C. March, Av. Sec., S.R.C., son of Major Gen. P. C. March, N.A.

NAYLOR.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 5, 1918, Mrs. Jeanie Hay Naylor, mother of Lieut. Col. W. K. Naylor, N.A.

NOEL.—Died at Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 21, 1917, ex-Lieut. Comdr. Jacob E. Noel, U.S.N., who resigned June 30, 1887.

ORD.—Died at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 5, 1918, Edward Othe Crisp Ord, son of Mrs. Rose B. Ord and the late Capt. James T. Ord, in his sixtieth year.

PLUMMER.—Killed at Lake Charles, La., Feb. 18, 1918, L. F. Plummer, Av. Sec., S.R.C.

PORTER.—Killed near Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 18, 1918, Cadet Flyer R. Porter, Av. Sec., S.R.C.

ROGERS.—Killed near Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1918, Cadet T. C. Rogers, Av. Sec., S.R.C.

SHERRY.—Killed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 4, 1918, Cadet Frank L. Seery.

SMITH.—Died at New York city Feb. 8, 1918, Mrs. Ada E. Smith, mother of Lieut. Col. M. F. Smith, U.S.A., deceased, formerly commandant of cadets, U.S. Military Academy.

SWIFT.—Died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1918, Mrs. Edith Swift, wife of Lieut. John T. Swift, U.S.N.

WILCOX.—Died in France, Feb. 9, 1918, Col. Frank A. Wilcox, Inf., N.A. (lieutenant colonel, Inf., U.S.A.).

WRAY.—Killed near Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 18, 1918, Lieut. J. L. Wray, Av. Sec., S.R.C.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 13, 1918.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Lieutenant commanders to be commanders, July 1, 1918: W. B. Sayles, Jr. and C. R. Train.

Lieut. S. G. Oberlin: heat. comdr., Feb. 28, 1917.

Lieutenants, junior grade, to be lieutenants from Aug. 29, 1916: E. F. Smith, W. A. Lee, Jr. and E. Guthrie.

Med. Instr. C. P. Kindleberger: med. dir., rank capt., Oct. 15, 1917.

Medical inspectors to be medical directors, rank captain, Jan. 1, 1918: A. W. Dunbar and T. W. Richards.

Surg. J. C. Thompson: med. inspr., rank comdr., May 23, 1917.

Surg. F. W. S. Dean: med. inspr., rank comdr., Jan. 1, 1918.

P.A. surgeons to be surgeons, rank lieutenant commander, Oct. 15, 1917: W. H. Short, H. L. Kelley, J. T. Miller.

Surgeons to be medical inspectors, rank commander, Jan. 1, 1918: C. F. Ely, A. J. Geiger, P. S. Rossiter, C. C. Grieve, J. D. Manchester.

TEMPORARY.

Officers to be rear admirals, temp., from Feb. 1, 1918: J. Straus, E. W. Eberle and R. E. Coontz.

Officers to be captains, temp., from Feb. 1, 1918: L. C. Palmer, W. A. Marshall, T. A. Kearnay, D. W. Knox, E. McCalley, Jr., W. L. Littlefield, E. P. Jessop, A. Crenshaw, A. Bronson, Jr., H. E. Yarnell, A. MacArthur, D. E. Theleen, A. J. Hepburn, T. C. Hart, C. R. Miller, O. G. Murfin and L. M. Overstreet.

Officers to be commanders, temp., from Feb. 1, 1918: D. McDowell, H. E. Kimmel, R. A. Dawes, P. E. Dampman, C. S. McDowell (add. no.), P. P. Blackburn, C. C. Soule, Jr., C. H. Bullock, L. P. Treadwell, H. Powell, F. A. Todd, C. W. Mauldin, C. L. Hand, A. K. Shoup, A. Claude, N. W. Post, W. F. Halsey, Jr., R. F. Dillen, A. B. Reed, C. R. Rodgers, D. W. Bagley, W. A. Smead, A. C. Kall, C. E. Wood, M. M. Frucht, C. S. Joyce, O. L. Cox (add. no.), R. E. Ingerson, H. F. Leary, C. W. Nizius, R. B. Coffey, J. V. Ogan, A. T. Church (add. no.), L. Cross, J. N. Ferguson, L. C. Farley, A. C. Stott, W. C. McClintic, B. McDaniel, R. C. MacFall, R. L. Irvine, B. L. Canaga and W. B. Woodson.

Officers to be lieutenant commanders, temporary, from Jan. 1, 1918: H. H. Croley, G. E. Brandt, W. G. Owen, F. T. Chey, F. Cogswell, J. McC. Irish, J. B. Staley, O. H. Davis, Jr., P. E. Speicher, A. S. Carpenter, J. L. Kaufman, E. A. Burg, W. D. Brereton, Jr., J. Harrison, E. Knauss, W. H. Munroe, S. Cochran, A. M. Penn, W. F. Gresham, R. G. Baugh, P. H. Bastedo, J. O. Hilliard, P. Sommar, F. R. Berg, A. D. Denney, C. M. Yates, S. O. Greig, J. C. Van de Carr, J. C. Cunningham, J. S. Lowell, J. P. Shafroth, Jr., K. F. Smith, E. W. McKeon, D. G. Laizure, J. James, J. F. McElain, J. R. Beardall, A. H. Douglas, E. King, T. J. Kehler, H. B. McElroy and W. A. Lee, Jr.

Lieut. M. R. Pieres: lieut. comdr., temp., from Jan. 18, 1918.

Lieut. C. L. Best: lieut. comdr., temp., from Jan. 28, 1918.

Lieut. S. Fiske, E. M. Major, W. F. Loventhal, P. H. Glutting, H. M. Horne, W. E. Borden, Jr., A. T. Emerson, A. C. Geisenhoff, G. C. Klein, W. F. Boyer, B. G. Furey, W. A. Kitts, 2d, B. J. Rodgers, C. W. Hamill, C. H. Havill, L. W. Bagby, B. S. Dague, L. K. Swanson, F. E. Beatty, Jr., G. Morgan, W. E. Mackay, G. F. Bunnell, T. A. Solberg, O. H. Roper, E. P. Sauer, A. J. Selman, J. H. Carson, M. O. Carlson, R. B. Carney, A. W. Radford, G. F. Martin, J. A. Vincent, B. F. Jenkins, B. R. Alexander, E. L. Erickson, F. B. Craven, E. R. Claghorn, E. S. Earmhard, J. M. Bloom, J. E. Williams, J. L. Kenworthy, Jr., W. M. Thompson, A. E. Eberle, G. H. Glutting, J. E. Reinburg, W. L. Keady, J. A. Terhune, C. J. Wheeler, T. T. Patterson, J. A. Sternberg, G. P. Brewster, S. P. Ginder, H. B. Broadfoot, V. H. R

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

S. W.—The wife of a soldier who is in France should apply to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in Washington for the family allowance to which she is entitled. This is \$15 per month. If there are children extra allowances are made.

L. M. M.—Regarding commissions in the U.S. Guards, apply to the Militia Bureau, Washington, D.C.

B. H.—Regarding your right to receive a ribbon for wounds, under provisions of Par. 160 1/2, Special Regulations 42, apply to The Adjutant General of the Army, describing the engagement in which the wounds were received.

A. W. J.—When your Liberty bonds are paid for in full you will be entitled to coupons that will represent interest for such period as the bonds were clear of debt in your name. If any other arrangement was made you should have a copy of the terms on which you purchased the bonds. Referring to the men needed for U.S. Guards, National Army, apply to the Militia Bureau, as previous orders are being modified. War saving certificates may be purchased at any post-office if you have the necessary \$4.15 to pay for one. If not, purchase thirty stamps at twenty-five cents each and when you have accumulated sixteen stamps have them converted into a War Saving Stamp by paying from thirteen to twenty-three cents additional. These twenty-five cent stamps are not convertible after Dec. 31, 1918, so get busy. Ask the mail clerk.

G. D.—See answer to E. C. W.

R. C. W.—In our issue of Jan. 26 you will find an article relating to Spanish War service for retirement. Service in the United States did not count double.

J. I. D.—The War Department is training officers and men in various parts of the country in an endless variety of duties. If you will apply to the quartermaster of your department, the Southeastern, he will be able to inform you if there are opportunities in your line.

E. C. S.—An enlisted man who has had one year's service and is under thirty-four years of age is eligible to appointment as provisional second lieutenant. Regarding appointments to West Point, an enlisted man twenty-three years of age is too old. He must be between nineteen and twenty-two and have had one year's Army service.

F. A. W.—An enlisted man who has two months of his enlistment to serve and is appointed temporary gunner will not be held to serve the two months of his enlistment after the war.

H. A. G.—A drafted man who enlists in the Q.M.C. and is rejected for physical reasons at camp should report his disqualification to his local draft board. He could be placed in a deferred classification, but this is a matter for the board to determine.

F. J. L.—For matters connected with the Navy control of transports, apply to the Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C. The entire direction of the transportation of troops to Europe after embarkation is in the hands of naval personnel.

R. W. B.—If you had service in Haiti with the Marine Corps during its service in the pacification of that island, you should apply to the Navy Department for the badge.

J. H.—It is not possible for this department to give information as to the eligibility for promotion of individual applicants. Apply to The Adjutant General at Washington.

J. J. B.—Regarding temporary promotion in the Army, we call your attention to an article which appeared in our issue of Jan. 26 as the opinion of the Acting Judge Advocate General.

E. M.—The Army Balloon School is at Fort Omaha, Neb. Regarding your application for assignment and instruction, apply to The Adjutant General at Washington.

J. W. M.—A man who enlisted Sept. 15, 1910, discharged Sept. 17, 1918, re-enlisted Oct. 6, 1918, for seven years, is now in his third enlistment, having completed four years of his second enlistment in October, 1917.

W. B. S.—The law provides for second lieutenants in the Medical Corps as in the Medical Section of the Reserve Corps. Congress has always considered a contract surgeon as a civil employee and for that reason the restriction was made in G.O. 129, 1908, that a contract surgeon should be entitled to a campaign badge only for service rendered by him in campaign as an officer or enlisted man.

RETIRED OFFICER.—In case a retired officer not on active duty dies of a disease contracted in line of duty before retirement his widow is entitled to the benefit of pension law. A retired officer not on active duty is not eligible to take out insurance under the recent War Risk Act. Only in certain particular does the War Risk Insurance Act supersede old pension laws.

W. J. C.—You should be able to get desired information on the War Risk Insurance Act at any Army post, headquarters, recruiting office or the post-office of your town. If not there available to you, apply to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D.C.

G. A. T.—A National Guard officer in the N.G. Reserve does not draw longevity pay. If called into the service of the United States he would count all of his active service in the Organized Militia in Federal service towards longevity.

J. E. M.—The Signal Corps Manual of the U.S. Army is used by the Expeditionary Forces in France.

J. R. O.—Appointment checks are being signed by the thousand and your family should receive its allotment at an early date. The matter of making out pay accounts is a very intricate one at this time on account of the many phases of service and obligation, as to family allotment, family allowance, Liberty loan, insurance and various matters, but the machinery is now in running order and future delays, it is believed, will be obviated.

R. H. B.—The next examination for appointment for provisional second lieutenant will doubtless be at the termination of the third series of training camps, which opened Jan. 5.

J. F. L.—A captain of the Officers' Reserve Corps during the first five years receives on active duty \$2,400 a year; a first lieutenant, \$2,000. Each receives for foreign service an increase of ten per cent. There is no commutation of quarters on field service.

A. W. H.—Write to The A.G.O. as to your liability of appointment from the eligible list on which you were placed in December.

J. H. C.—You should be able to find in the Public Library, New York city, a copy of the Slater Military Training Law and all available information in connection therewith. A history of the U.S. Marine Corps you will find in the same place; there is one by Richard S. Culum, published by L. R. Hamerly.

A. E. W.—If you have been recommended for temporary commission it may be that your appointment is near at hand, considering the recent orders to examine the 18,000 temporary second lieutenants for appointment as first lieutenants in the National Army.

X. J. O.—No one outside the A.G. office is able to say when you will be called to active service. Orders are being issued for training and for duty from day to day. A man drafted and serving in the National Army, having previously served a complete enlistment in the Regular Army, is entitled to pay of second enlistment.

F. G. P.—(1) An enlisted man is not compelled to make an allotment to his parents, but he would be advised to make an allotment to a parent who needs such assistance. You should write to your son, addressed to the ship named by you, care of the Postmaster, New York city, asking your son to make in your favor the needed allotment. If you will write to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in Washington and state the conditions it may be that you would be granted family allowance of \$10 a month under what is known as Class B in the War Risk Act. (2) The Union Jack consists of the blue field, containing the full number of stars representing the states of the Union. It is down in the Navy when the ship is anchored. There is no law against your flying it in your house that is "anchored" in New Hampshire. (3) A corporal is an enlisted



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man one grade above private, first class. His pay, including his extra war pay, is \$86 per month in first enlistment.

R. E. McD.—Your name as it appeared in the list of provisional second lieutenants in our issue of Nov. 17, page 435, was No. 49 of your class in Infantry. This is your lineal number in that class.

J. T. D.—Apply through the channel for information regarding the different branches of service in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and as to your eligibility for transfer.

C. C. W.—The notice which attracted your attention in the Journal some weeks ago regarding the supply of free music to bands, orchestras, etc., of the Army was that which named Miss Ray C. Sawyer, 76 Hamilton Place, New York, as the one to whom application for the musical supplies should be made.

A. B.—Soldiers discharged and drawing pensions by reason of disability contracted in line of duty before the present war do not come under disability compensation provisions of the War Risk Insurance.

N. G. O. N.—It is not possible to say to what branch of the Army the present headquarters guard of a Q.M. camp would be assigned if ordered abroad. The overcoat for mounted officers is described in Uniform Specifications, Special Regulations 42.

R. L. H. asks: Can a captain of Infantry, R.C., age thirty to thirty-four, be commissioned a captain or first lieutenant in Regular Army by examination or for distinguished service or other means? Answer: No; appointments to the Army are in

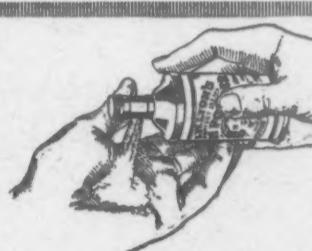
the grade of second lieutenant, as provided in the National Defense Act; promotions are then lineal.

C. P. C.—Apply through the channel to the War Service Exchange, War D., Room 528, State, War and Navy Building, Washington, D.C., and state your peculiar qualifications for the duty you desire in connection with band supplies.

R. A. F.—If one year has not elapsed since you qualified as expert riflemen in the Regular Army your transfer to the training cadre of the National Army should not terminate your extra pay if you are in an organization armed with the rifle. See A.R. 1345.

HOGAN.—Examinations for the Officers' Reserve Corps are governed by Special Regulations No. 48, which should be at your headquarters. As to training camps in the spring, no announcements have been made. An enlisted man may be appointed a temporary second lieutenant in the Regular Army if well recommended by his regimental commander. Provisional second lieutenants are open to enlisted men. National Guard and Reserve officers and civilians who qualify by examination. Provisional commissions are made permanent on demonstrated fitness after two years. Address Col. G. H. Jamerson, N.A., at Camp Lee, Va.; Lieut. Col. W. A. Carleton, N.A., at Anniston, Ala.; Capt. H. H. Pritchett, Inf., at Chickamauga Park, Ga. Any action by Congress on the proposed measure to naturalize friendly aliens in the Service by reason of their service will be noted in this paper.

J. J. B.—Address the War Service Exchange, Room 528, War, State and Navy Building, Washington, D.C., regarding opportunities for service in the Land Division of the Signal



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Corps. There has been a telegraph battalion at Fort Leavenworth for some time.

T. J. K.—As Reserve Corps officers are entitled to pay and allowances of their grade in the Regular Army, they come under the quarters provisions of Army Regulations, to which you are referred.

W. A. R. asks: (1) I am a temporary second lieutenant in Regular Army; will my service as an officer count towards retirement as an enlisted man? (2) If I hold a commission for one year and six months or more and am discharged for convenience of the Government, will I be entitled to another enlistment period? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) No; the discharge to take a temporary commission was for your convenience, not convenience of Government.

L. P. asks: (1) What pension will be paid to the widow and two minor children of a first lieutenant of the Regular Army who was retired for disability "in line of duty" prior to April 6, 1917, and who has been on "active duty" for a period of time since the passage of the War Risk Insurance Act of Oct. 6, 1917? (2) If a retired officer, while on "active duty" since the passage of the War Risk Insurance Act of Oct. 6, 1917, applied for insurance while on duty and was relieved from active duty before the official policy was issued by the Government, will he be entitled to his policy the same as though he had continued on "active duty"? (3) Is the status of an officer retired prior to April 6, 1917, "in line of duty" the same as an officer retired for disability "in line of duty" since Oct. 6, 1917, as to compensation or pension allowances for his dependents? Answer: (1) If death occurs while on active duty and the officer is insured, both the compensation provisions and the insurance provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act will apply. (2) His policy having been applied for while on active duty, it would be carried into effect, and in case of death at any time within the life of the policy the insurance would be paid (in installments), though the "compensation" provisions only apply if death occurs in the active service. (3) The Act is not retroactive.

J. J. C. asks: The proper method in securing transfer from commission in Reserve Corps to a provisional commission in the Regular Army. Answer: The only way is by taking examination for commission as provided in Special Regulations No. 1.

J. A. W.—Make another application to the Chief of Ordnance, or as to possibility of an opportunity for you in another arm, inquire of the War Service Exchange, Room 528, State, War and Navy Building, Washington, D.C.

R. O. R. asks: (1) May a person under the age of twenty-one be commissioned a second lieutenant in the Ordnance De-

partment? (2) Is an Army field clerk a commissioned officer? Answer: (1) In Ordnance Reserve Corps and various other staff corps enumerated in Par. 17, Spec. Regs. 43, candidates may be under twenty-one years of age. (2) An officer, says the Judge Advocate General, but not a commissioned officer.

R. L. S.—Next examinations for appointment as provisional second lieutenant will be held at end of present training camps.

C. B. E.—Regarding your failure to receive your pay of Reservist for time between furlough and call to the colors, apply through the channel.

G. O. G.—See Special Regulations No. 1 regarding commissions in the Army, or apply through the channel to The A.G.

M. B. S.—It is not possible to transfer from the Army Ambulance Service to the Naval Auxiliary Reserve. Transfers are not made between Army and Navy.

W. K.—Regarding your clothing allowance, apply through the channel for a statement of your account up to the time of the new order abolishing money allowances for clothing un-drained.

J. O. B.—Apply through the channel as to your eligibility for appointment as ordnance sergeant.

H. C. W.—Apply to The Adjutant General of the Army for information regarding appointments to the Philippine Scouts. As to the Mexican badge, you are entitled as a member of the Vera Cruz expedition. See answer to C. L. K. and apply to The A.G. for your badge.

C. L. K.—Read G.O. 155, War Dept., 1917, or see our issue of Feb. 16, to determine whether you have had service entitling you to the Mexican War badge. The badge is described in Par. 1604, recent changes of Special Regulations No. 42.

SECTION P.—National Guard service does not count for longevity in fixing the pay of a National Army or Regular Army officer.

F. J. S. asks: I intend to take out Government insurance and would like to know if the rate would increase yearly? Answer: This insurance is known as term insurance, and costs more each year, as per graduated table published in the Insurance Regulations, which you should be able to see at your headquarters.

C. G. asks: If a person in the draft age enlisted as cook in Q.M.C. on Nov. 18, 1917, is he in the Regular Army or National Army? Answer: If he enlisted in the Regular Army, he is a Regular. Any man of draft age who had not been called up for draft had the privilege of enlisting in the Regular Army.

SERGEANT asks: (1) I have served two previous enlistments in the 29th U.S. Infantry. Is there any means of being transferred back to the 29th Infantry, and would I have to bear my travel expenses? (2) I am a non-com.; do I draw re-enlistment pay, and how much? I am serving on my third term as sergeant. (3) I am married. I have allotted \$15 a month to my wife and carry a \$10,000 policy. Will the Government pay her an extra allowance while I am in the Service? Answer: (1) Transferred for own convenience, you would bear travel expense. See Army Regulations. (2) If you are in your third continuous service enlistment, you should draw third period pay of your grade, plus the war extra. (3) Government will pay \$15 as allowance to wife. See Par. 204 of the War Insurance Act.

SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) Captain A is ordered to overseas duty which takes him to the front line. An engagement takes place in which Captain A is struck by a shell and "atomized." Before leaving the States he has taken out insurance to the amount of \$10,000 and has arranged that half his pay (\$110) be sent his wife direct each month. No one has seen the striking of officer by the shell, and the first intimation that is had that anything has happened to him is through the fact that he is missing. It is not known whether he has been killed, deserted or captured by the enemy. Question: What will his wife receive from the Government from the time he is found missing to the end of the war, and what will she receive after the conclusion of the war? (2) Private B is ordered to overseas duty which takes him to the front. Before leaving the States he has allotted to his wife \$15 per month and has taken out insurance in her favor to the amount of \$10,000. The same thing happens to him that has happened to Captain A. Request information as to financial help from the Government from the time he is reported missing until the end of the war, and after the end of the war. At what time will the allotment cease and compensation commence? When will allowance cease and insurance commence? Answer: (1) and (2) We are advised by the Bureau that "the subject of missing men is one which presents numerous perplexing questions in the administration of the Act of Oct. 6, 1917. The subject of missing men has been under careful consideration by the Bureau for some time, and rules and regulations which will cover the subject are now in course of preparation."

CAPTAIN, RETIRED.—If you have had, since your retirement, as much active service, under detail from the War Department, as the officer who was next below you when you retired, and he has since been promoted, you are entitled to promotion to rank not above that of major. The bill that seeks to make it possible to carry these promotions of retired officers up to rank of colonel has not yet been enacted.

A. D. G. asks: Enlisted June 29, 1908, discharged June 28, 1911; re-enlisted July 6, 1911, discharged July 14, 1914; re-enlisted May 14, 1915, and discharged on disability discharge March 6, 1917; enlisted June 1, 1917 (fraudulent enlistment, but fraud set aside), and am being paid as of second enlistment. What enlistment period should I be on? Answer: Second. As more than three months elapsed between discharge in 1914 and enlistment in 1915, you were in second enlistment status 1915 to 1917; this enlistment was not completed nor were you discharged therefrom "for convenience of government"; therefore your new enlistment is as of the second period.

R. A. L. asks: Can one who has been in the National Guard continuously for five years, and who now serves as an officer in the Regular Army, obtain an increase (fory) for five years of service. In this special case the departure from the National Guard was the entrance into the Regular Army (provisional)? (2) In wearing overcoats, don't you think the Regular Army should have some outward distinction to mark them from the others, say, the Reserve Corps or National Army, etc.; thus a black or brown star placed within the officer's braid? Answer: (1) No; the law does not authorize it, although a bill has been introduced to count such service toward longevity for the Regular officer. (2) Since the board which drew up the Uniform Regulations has determined that the insignia of corps, department, or arm of service, or aid, will not be worn on the sleeve of the overcoat, it is hardly likely that your suggestion would be considered as essential.

G. B. asks: Are the personnel of the Draft Army considered as enlisted men? Answer: Yes, and when assigned to the various ranks and grades are on same status as to pay, etc., as men of same grade in the Regular Army.

H. C. N. asks: I attended the training school for enlisted men at Camp Gaillard, C.Z., from April 20 to July, 1917, and have been an acting officer since that time. I would like to know if I am to be commissioned or not; if so, about what time? Answer: Apply through the channel.

C. H. asks: Are there any electrical units in the U.S. National Army? Where are they located, and how can I obtain a transfer? I am a wireman, can also do line work. Answer: Apply to The Adjutant General; there may be an opening for you in the Coast Artillery or in the Signal Corps.

DENTAL.—Exact data regarding number of Dental Reserve officers who were on active duty Aug. 28, 1917, is not available; it was not over 100, probably less.

B. J. F. asks: Was in National Guard from Dec. 20, 1912, to May, 1917; received discharge to take commission in O.R.C.; reported for duty in July. While in Guard was enlisted man. Am I entitled to longevity pay? Answer: No; National Guard service does not count for longevity elsewhere than in the National Guard, U.S.

VETERAN.—Delay such as you report is not unusual under the present conditions of extraordinarily heavy administrative duties. A polite request for information as to your status could be sent through the channel.

A. B. C. asks: I was commissioned second lieutenant, Inf. O.R.C., May, 1917, called to active duty July 12, 1917; discharged from training camp Aug. 4, 1917; not recommended for commission. Re-enlisted in the Regular Army January, 1918. What is my status in the Officers' Reserve Corps? Is

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my commission still in effect? Answer: Your discharge from training camp was not a discharge from the Reserve Corps. You are doubtless still carried on the list of Officers' Reserve Corps on inactive list. Your commission was for five years. Apply through channel for information regarding availability for active duty as officer in the Reserve Corps, or to your regimental commander regarding appointment to National Army under G.O. 132, Oct. 10.

F. S.—Photographs are not required of naval officers for their records, but there would be no objection to filing same with the Bureau of Navigation.

N. G. asks: Does G.O. 139, Par. 15, War D., Nov. 1, 1917, bar applicants from the Medical Department of the National Army from taking the examinations for commission in the Quartermaster Corps? Answer: It does, as it distinctly states "enlisted men of the line."

A. E. G.—For the period of your attendance, as a student for commission, at the officers' training camp you were entitled to pay of \$100 a month. Your N.G. service does not count for longevity pay in Officers' Reserve Corps.

CONSTANT READER asks: Was there double time given in 1910 and 1911 while en route to and from the Philippine Islands, or was there double time given at any time while on board of an Army transport? Answer: No.

J. B. asks: If a man deserts the Service in time of peace and is tried by a G.M.C. and is acquitted, does he have to make up the time that he was away? Answer: Time absent without leave must be made up.

CAMP JACKSON NOTES.

Columbia, S.C., Feb. 5, 1918.
In the work of the Columbia Chapter of the Red Cross the Army women have taken an enthusiastic interest. They have been active helpers in Red Cross benefits and in the regular work at the rooms. In the absence of the head of the surgical dressings work, Mrs. Col. C. D. Roberts has had charge, assisted by Mesdames Frank, Vinton, Baker, McIver and others. Other regular workers among the Army women are Mesdames Johnston, Margaret, Ahrendt, Williams, Apple, Andrew Moses, Graham, Keith, Angel and Shannon. The Misses Frances McIver, Marian Moses and Marie Richardson serve regularly in the tea room.

On Tuesday Mrs. William Worthington Herrick was hostess

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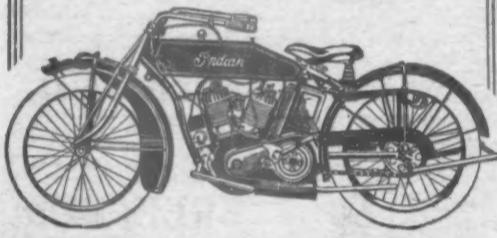
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at a small luncheon at the Tea Shop for Mrs. Gordon MacDonald, Mrs. Morehead, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. E. T. Adams and Mrs. Dickinson. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Robertson, of Columbia, entertained at dinner Tuesday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. G. W. McIver.

Ex-President William H. Taft was Camp Jackson's guest for two days last week. He made four speeches to the men at camp, and on Thursday there was a review of the entire camp in his honor. Besides Mr. Taft, General McIver and Governor Manning, there were in the reviewing stand members of the General Assembly of South Carolina. Mr. Taft congratulated General McIver upon the splendid appearance of the men. Mr. Taft was guest of honor at various functions given by General McIver, Colonel Marquart and others.

Mrs. Gray has arrived in Columbia to be with her husband, Lieutenant Gray, at Camp Jackson. Major James G. Boswell, from San Antonio, is visiting his brother, Major Walter O. Boswell, at Camp Jackson. Lieutenant and Mrs. Kreider and Lieutenant and Mrs. Hess are staying at the Bethene Glass home on Laurel street. The officers of the Depot Brigade were hosts at a charming dance at the Ridgewood Country Club on Thursday evening. About 200 guests were present. Colonel Clement, commanding officer, and Major O. C. Drew, chairman, were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Swift, Col. and Mrs. Graham and Major and Mrs. Ahrends.

Col. and Mrs. George W. Moses gave a small dinner party at their home in Shandon for Major and Mrs. McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. Clarke and Miss Marion Moses on Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Brambills have taken an apartment at 723 Holly street. Lieutenant and Mrs. Claude Anderson, of Memphis, have an apartment at 2517 Wheat street. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Fornachon are with Mrs. S. E. Webb, on Wheat street. Lieutenant and Mrs. K. A. Mohr are also with Mrs. Webb. Dr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Keith entertained at tea Sunday. Their guests included several of the foreign officers at Camp Jackson. Those who gave small suppers at the Tea Shop on Sunday were Major and Mrs. Dickinson, Lieutenant and Mrs. James G. Ross and Col. and Mrs. Shuttleworth.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert R. Williams are keeping house at 821 High street, Shandon. Captain and Mrs. Frederick C. Robins and little daughter have apartments at 929 King street. Captain and Mrs. Owen Bird are with Mrs. Clarence Richards, on Maple street. Mrs. Eben Swift gave a luncheon Monday at Ridgewood in compliment to her mother, Mrs. O. G. French, who is spending the winter at Charlotte, her husband being at Camp Greene, and is here for a few days with her daughter.

The quarantine has again been placed on Columbia because of the renewal of the spinal meningitis epidemic. All places, public and private, where people gather have been closed, including churches, schools, dance halls and theaters.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 6, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Edisen Bradley, of Washington, entertained on Thursday evening for the soldiers stationed on the post. The entertainment was held in the post riding hall, where a moving picture exhibition was given, after which refreshments were served. Camp songs were sung.

Col. Charles S. Haight, who has been stationed at Camp Lee, Va., spent a few days with his family last week before leaving for Texas to join his regiment. Mrs. Nelson E. Margott and her daughter, Wilhelmina, left last week for Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., to join her husband, Colonel Margott, stationed there.

Arrangements have been made by Mr. J. Jarden Guenther, the Y.M.C.A. secretary, and Miss Mary Gwynn for the holding each week of a hostess day for enlisted men at the Y.M.C.A. in the post exchange building here. The first of the hostess days was held on Tuesday, the first hostess being Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt. The women of the Alexander Chapter of the Red Cross will hold hostess day each Wednesday at the same place.

Mrs. Christian A. Bach, wife of Colonel Bach, and children are visiting Mrs. Bach's sister, Mrs. William M. Connell, wife of Colonel Connell. The two small sons of Mrs. Charles W. Fenton and the late Colonel Fenton are in quarantine due to the prevalence of measles.

The demand for French classes for enlisted men has necessitated the holding of two sessions per evening. Beginning Tuesday, Feb. 6, the classes are to be held in the post exchange building on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 6:30 to 7:30 and from 7:30 to 8:30. At 6:30 on the same evenings classes in English, reading and grammar are to be held for foreign-born soldiers. Dr. Peter Robert's books will be used.

Two troops of the 3d Cavalry went last week to Camp Meade to obtain cavalry horses from the remount station there. The troops left in a snow storm accompanied by a high wind; the progress was greatly hampered by six inches of snow which had covered the roads the night before. The distance to be covered was thirty miles. Two days following the troops returned, bringing back 135 remount horses.

Mrs. Arthur M. Whaley and children are packing and leave shortly to join Colonel Whaley at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C. Mrs. Ballard, mother of Mrs. Nelson E. Margott, will remain here during her daughter's stay at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.

The officers' French class, which has just been organized, held its first meeting last Friday evening at the Administration Building. The classes are under direction of Prof. George N. Hennings, of Georgetown University, and will be held at the Administration Building at eight o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week.

Col. and Mrs. Truman O. Murphy are on the post visiting their daughter, Mrs. Sylvester D. Downs. Mrs. Paul E. Freeman and children have moved from their quarters into rooms in the Officers' Club building.

Several of the lieutenants of the 2d Cavalry will leave shortly for duty at Camp Leon Springs, Texas. A very interesting lecture was delivered before the members of Prof. George N. Hennings' officers' French class on Tuesday evening by Mr. Henry M. Holmes, an Australian and member of the Royal Geographic Society. Mr. Holmes went as a Y.M.C.A. secretary with the first Australian troops and for two years has had charge of the 110 Y.M.C.A. stations along the Western front. The French class was told about the conditions abroad and also how America's coming into the war had rejuvenated the French and encouraged the British in a way that the Americans can hardly yet understand.

Word has been received on the post by cable that Col. Manus McCloskey and his regiment have safely arrived abroad.

The Washington Riding and Hunt Club has arranged to give musical rides, followed by dancing and refreshments, at their club house every Tuesday evening. The first of these rides was given on Jan. 29.

Col. Charles G. Harvey has recovered from his recent illness and left on Monday for duty at one of the Southern camps. Capt. Paul R. Frank was a visitor on the post last week from Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C. Major E. J. Atkinson, C.E., has taken over the command of the post from Col. Ralph T. Ward, C.E., who has been in command since the death of Col. Charles W. Fenton.

Mrs. Charles S. Haight, wife of Colonel Haight, with her children, will move to an apartment in the city.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Feb. 9, 1918.

A battalion parade and review was held on this post on Thursday, at which Major John H. Carruth was in active command of the troops. The Engineers band played. At the annual ball given by the Southern Relief Society on Feb. 2 Gen. Frederic V. Abbot and Mrs. Abbot entertained in their box Miss Mary Taylor Parker, Captain Cheyaweth, Eng., Dr. Mann, M.C., Capt. Edward Mayberry, Ord., and the Misses Marion B. and Eleanor R. Abbot, daughters of Gen. and Mrs. Abbot.

A number of cantonment buildings have been erected on this reservation for the accommodation and housing of the Searchlight units. The buildings stand in the space near the post chapel.

Mrs. Irving J. Palmer entertained at luncheon on Feb. 5

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The Comforts Committee series of four dances realized \$585 to buy woolen yarn to knit into sweaters, mittens, helmets, muffs and wristlets for the Engineer soldiers.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Earle entertained at dinner on Feb. 6. Lieut. and Mrs. George F. Young were dinner hosts on Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Earle. The Misses Marion B. and Eleanor B. Abbot, daughters of Gen. and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot, were guests of honor at a tea given by the Rev. Meade Bolton MacBryde of Washington. Miss Mary Taylor Parker and Mrs. Albert Rhett Walker were other guests.

Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot and Misses Marion B. and Eleanor B. Abbot were at home, as usual, on Thursday afternoon. Many ladies called and all had the pleasure of seeing the parade from the front gallery of Gen. and Mrs. Abbot's home.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1918.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter Gherardi, U.S.N., house guests of Dr. and Mrs. Frederic Fraley, were entertained at dinner on Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, 1505 Locust street.

The seventeenth annual luncheon of the Transatlantic Society was held at the Bellevue-Stratford on Thursday. The speakers included Brig. Gen. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., Colonel Steele and the Right Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander.

Ensign and Mrs. Jacob S. Dastan, Jr., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. Mr. Edward C. Dale, 1215 Spruce street, entertained at dinner on Friday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Walter Gherardi. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Canby are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son Feb. 2.

Mrs. W. L. Friedell, 2323 South Twenty-first street, entertained at bridge on Wednesday for Mesdames Chenoweth, Denig, Cross, Hodson, Coburn, Enright, Steel, Keyes, King, Porter, Rolin, Harris, Ryan, Esteas and Alexander. Mrs. Clarence A. Carr entertained Thursday at a bridge-luncheon. Mrs. Bruce Chenoweth entertained at bridge on Tuesday for Mesdames Waller, Ryan, Brown, Friedell, Blackburn, Denig, King, Helm, Carr, Steele, Cross and Miss Helen D. Sawyer.

Cond. Daniel Ghent, one of the survivors of the Antilles,

and Mrs. Ghent have taken an apartment at 202 South Broad street. Mrs. Ralph D. Weyerbacher is spending some time in Cuba as guest of Major and Mrs. Frank Halford. Mrs. Alva B. Court was hostess on Monday at a matinee party, followed by a tea at the Ritz-Carlton, in honor of Mrs. McWilliams, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cochran, who have recently been living in New York, have moved to Baltimore and are staying at the Belvidere. Lieut. and Mrs. Carl T. Hull are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at the Women's Southern Hospital. Mrs. F. R. Nailor and her two small daughters have returned from Norfolk and are spending some time with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Tatsall Paulding, Germantown.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. N. Hawley, U.S.N., are spending the winter at 2512 South Garnet street. Lieutenant Gulbranson, who has been spending the past week with Mrs. Gulbranson, left on Saturday to join his ship. Lieut. and Mrs. A. T. Malone, of Baltimore, will spend the balance of the winter with Mrs. T. H. Winters at 2501 South Garnet street. Mrs. E. L. Cochran entertained some Red Cross workers at her home on Thursday. Comdr. and Mrs. T. T. Nelson, Jr., entertained at bridge on Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Keay. Mrs. T. H. Winters, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Myers. Ensign Wallace Roberts is spending a short furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Roberts, at Port Indiana.

Friends of Mrs. E. J. Esteas will be sorry to know of the illness with pneumonia of her little daughter.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 5, 1918.

The transfer of Rear Admiral Walter McLean, commandant of the yard, to the naval base is a source of much regret to the many friends he and Mrs. McLean have made in this vicinity. No commanding officer and his wife have done more to give pleasure to and further cement the tie between Navy and civilians than they have since they came here several years ago. Mrs. McLean was at home Wednesday and was assisted in receiving by Mesdames Tench F. Tilghman, Frank Williams, Abner Pope, Luther Upton, Stanley Graves, Charles Webster, Brants Mayer, Clyde G. West, H. E. Kays, J. S. Dowell, Paul Patterson (Baltimore), W. L. Pryor, William Bissell and other ladies of the yard. The naval post band played.

Mrs. Reuben O. Bitler and daughter, Miss Lucretia Bitler, of Boston, who have been guests of Mrs. Charles Wilson, Norfolk county, are now guests of Mrs. Bitler's sister, Mrs. Howell Lewis, Albemarle county, Va. Mrs. William E. Flory had a card party at her home in Portsmouth yesterday for Mrs. Barry Wright, guest of Mrs. George A. Foot.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean had a dinner Sunday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clyde G. West, Mrs. Paul Patterson, Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler, Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Dr. Boone Jarvis, U.S.R., and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, of New York. Paymr. T. A. Culhane, disbursing officer at the naval base, will be joined the last of the month by Mrs. Culhane, Miss Carol Culhane and Thomas A. Culhane, Jr.

The U. S. Government will shortly begin building homes for 10,000 workers who are employed at the naval base. Some will be housed in barracks in the naval base, while the colored workers will have barracks at Titus town, a strictly colored settlement.

Mrs. William M. Snelling had a card party Wednesday for Mesdames John Nash, Charles Rogers, Lyman Millard, Harry Finch, A. Bell, T. Henderson, H. Pender, Misses Josephine Brown (Baltimore), Margaret Howard, Mattie Lamb, Belfield Murray, Ethel and Helen Tait. Mrs. Frank E. P. Uberroth, guest of Miss Katherine Robinson, in Washington, has returned to her home, Fairfax avenue.

Dr. Harvey Wiley, of New York, guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, has returned to New York. Miss Mattie Lamb has left for Atlanta, to be the guest of her father. Mrs. Otis C. Stanton, guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Stanton, in New Bedford, Mass., has left for Baltimore, to be the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Frederick B. Beacham.

Paymr. and Mrs. Brants Mayer had a dinner Saturday for Comdr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, Comdr. and Mrs. B. S. Bullard, Condr. and Mrs. N. F. Bellinger, who is in command of the air station, and Mrs. Bellinger and their guests, Mesdames J. H. Harrison and K. L. Koch, of New York. Ensign Craig Morton has left for New York on leave before going to Annapolis, where he has been assigned to duty.

Mrs. W. Lane Kelly and Miss Bebbie Kelly have left for Florida, where they will spend the remainder of the winter. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Butler V. Rhodes arrived in Norfolk this morning, called by the illness of their little son, Butler, who is at St. Vincent's Hospital, where he has been operated upon for mastoiditis. Mrs. Rhodes, Miss Virginia Rhodes, Master Butler Rhodes and Mrs. Rhodes' mother, Mrs. Ryan, have been spending the winter in Norfolk at 400 Bute street.

Comdr. and Mrs. Jacob L. Hydrick and little son are occupying an apartment in the Dummore, Bute street, for the winter. Mrs. Basil, wife of Lieutenant Basil, U.S. Utah, is occupying an apartment in the Bute, Bute street. Surg. Thomas C. Fortescue, attached to the training station, has taken an apartment in the Lochinvar, Bute street. Mrs. Basil Manly has been called to Baltimore by the sudden death of her sister.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 4, 1918.

Colonel Rodgers has returned from a trip to Washington. Word has been received of the safe arrival in France of Lieutenant Colonel Herringham and Major Montgomery. Miss Rhodes, of Omaha, is the guest of Miss Betty Mitchel. Major Lusk is spending the week at Riley while on a tour of inspection of some work at Funston. Major Hall, of the British army, who is an instructor at Funston, is expecting Mrs. Hall to join him here soon.

Mrs. Dewey, wife of Captain Dewey, aid to General Bellou, was hostess of a tea-dance for many girls of the younger set from Junction City. Assisting were Mesdames Harold Cope, Merrill Lindsay, Warren Heath and L. A. McCulloch.

The officers of the 40th Infantry were hosts Tuesday at the post administration building with a hop.

Mrs. Franklin arrived last week to spend the remainder of the winter with her cousin, Mrs. L. G. Brown.

Disregarding the fact that the temperature was way below zero, over 4,000 officers, soldiers and civilians packed the big Kansas auditorium at Camp Funston when Madame Schumann-Heink appeared in concert with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. There are to be four of these concerts. The symphony orchestra, which consists of over seventy-five pieces, and Madame Schumann-Heink, who came all the way from California for the event, both have given their services free. Although a small admission is charged to defray traveling expenses. At least one concert will be free to the 253d Regiment, which will march to the half by companies. The orchestra is everywhere acknowledged as one of America's greatest organizations of its kind. Madame Schumann-Heink is at her best when singing to "her boys," as she calls them, and very few who had the privilege of hearing her will ever forget the charming woman who sang to them so sweetly.

Mrs. Uhance Dewey underwent an operation Monday at Christ's Hospital in Topeka. Her many friends hope for a speedy recovery.

The officers of the 353d Regiment of Infantry were hosts of a brilliant dancing party in the new "All Kansas" building at Funston Jan. 26. The military aspect of the affair was emphasized at the outset by a novel innovation. As the guests passed the receiving line they were assembled in squads of eight and went through the simplest drill formations, at the end of which the favors, cunningly wrought insignia of the regiments, were given the ladies. Another military note was the sounding of "mess" call for supper. Army officers of high rank and their wives were there. Army officers of high rank and their wives were there. The regimental band played. After "Home, Sweet Home," was played after darkness prevailed, and

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suddenly the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner" throwing a spot-light upon a huge American flag. Following a French flag was displayed, and the band played the "Marseillaise." Afterward "God Save the King" was rendered and a British flag was evident, while the whole assemblage stood at attention. The function was attended by approximately 300 couples. In the receiving line were Col. J. H. Reeves, Gen. and Mrs. Winn, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. W. P. Platt, Major and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. E. E. Huston, Mrs. E. I. Green, Major J. E. Sheldie, Mrs. E. K. Crowley, Mrs. F. Little, Mrs. G. J. Massie, Major Blackington.

Col. and Mrs. A. Mitchell are entertaining the officers' wives of Colonel Mitchell's regiment, the 354th Infantry, with a series of dinners.

Fourteen thousand sweaters and 19,000 pairs of socks will be distributed by the Red Cross at Funston by Percy Hagerman, of Colorado Springs, who is the new director of the work here.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 9, 1918.

The officers of the 36th Infantry have organized a club and will entertain each Friday evening with an informal dancing party in the post gymnasium. The first dance was given last night, and besides the officers and their wives of the Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery garrisons, a large representation of the younger social set from the two cities attended. Captain Williams is chairman and his assistants are Lieutenants Bond, Campbell, Timberlake, McFaul, Genter and Gaumer, all of the 36th.

Lieut. and Mrs. Houghton entertained Thursday at an informal hop at the Lexington, Minneapolis, for Mrs. William C. Whitener, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Sherburne, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Timberlake and Lieutenant Parker. Lieutenant Campbell entertained Friday at dinner for sixteen. The bachelor officers in A-6 entertained Thursday evening at a dancing party in their quarters. Col. Harold P. Howard, Q.M. of the Western Department, Chicago, is spending the week-end in St. Paul, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Burr.

Every Thursday evening a military concert will be given in the Y.M.C.A. building by the 36th Infantry band; a curtain raiser will precede the concert, given by artists from the new Palace Theater, Minneapolis. Lieutenant Higgins entertained



Saturday evening at the Athletic Club at dinner, followed by a theater party for Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Timberlake, Miss Margaret Foley, Miss Wallace, Miss Avis Durant and Lieutenants Place and Neues.

Major and Mrs. Brown entertained Saturday at an informal card party, followed by dancing, for all the medical officers and their wives on the post and Col. A. L. Parmerter. The ladies of the garrison have organized an afternoon bridge club to meet once a week at the home of the members. Lieut. B. D. Lawler, of Camp Dodge, Iowa, who spent a few days here the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Lawler, has returned to his station.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 4, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. Roach, Capt. and Mrs. Carrithers, Mrs. Westcott, Mrs. Ragsdale, Lieut. and Mrs. Armes and many others enjoyed the entertainment given on Thursday evening in the gymnasium for the enlisted men. There was some delightful singing, a very clever skit, a violin solo, some poems of Robert Service, two attractive dances, and although the night was cold and the way long and their train forty minutes late, these delightful people said they enjoyed it and would come again.

Lieutenant Chamberlin is a patient in the post hospital, a sufferer with quinsy. Memorial services were held on Sunday in the Trinity Episcopal Church at Highland Park for Dumarsq Spencer, who was killed last week while serving in the aerial patrol corps abroad. Several officers from Camp Grant attended, among them Captain Troxell and Lieutenant Chandler.

The hop this week was well attended in spite of the cold weather. Among the guests were Miss Morrow, the Misses Moffett, the Misses Shields, of Highland Park, Capt. and Mrs. Burnham, Capt. and Mrs. Carrithers, Ensign Erwin, of Lake Forest, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Rhoads.

A son was born to the wife of Captain Meredith last week at the Lake Forest Hospital. Both mother and son are doing well. Mrs. Meredith has quarters at Fort Sheridan during Captain Meredith's tour of duty at Fort Sill. Francis Page was a week-end visitor at the post, the guest of Dorothy Johnson.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 7, 1918.

Dr. and Mrs. Francis H. Mead entertained Wednesday with a dinner party in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, N.A., the guests including Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, U.S.A., retired, Major and Mrs. Earl Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Spreckels, Mr. and Mrs. Read G. Dilworth and Mr. and Mrs. James MacMullen. Major John C. P. Bartholomew has assumed command at Rockwell Field Signal Corps Aviation School, succeeding Major Damm, who has left for the East.

Col. and Mrs. Fred V. S. Chamberlain, U.S.A., entertained Friday with a dinner at the U.S. Grant Hotel for seventeen. A luncheon was given Friday by Mrs. P. M. Frissell, wife of Major Frissell, U.S.A., at Fort Rosecrans. Mrs. Franklin Boulter was hostess Friday at a luncheon at her home in honor of Mrs. Herman Hall, wife of Brigadier General Hall, stationed at Camp Kearny. Mrs. Mary Schon, widow of Capt. John L. Schon, U.S.A., retired, was among the guests.

A large number of Service people were in attendance at a tea-dance at Hotel del Coronado Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence I. Scott had at their table Brig. Gen. Leroy S. Lyon, Major and Mrs. William G. Devereaux, Col. Thornwell Mullally, Miss Susan Mullally and Mrs. Kirby Crittenden, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Higbee entertained Major and Mrs. Theodore A. Macaulay, Major Butler and Mrs. Margaret K. Spear. Capt. and Mrs. Sewall were guests of Capt. Byron Stookey. Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Lannon had among their guests Lieuts. R. W. Taggart, H. H. Coven and N. Clinton, Lieuts. J. C. Knight and H. Gallagher were at the table of Mrs. Martha K. Hopkins. Other hosts included Col. and Mrs. Sidney Hedge and Col. and Mrs. William French. At the San Diego Hotel Saturday there was a dance in honor of the Utah men stationed at Camp Kearny. The hostesses included Mrs. Leroy S. Lyon, Mrs. Richard W. Young and Mrs. Arthur L. Doyle. Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, N.A., were guests of honor.

A baseball team from Fort Rosecrans defeated a nine from the 115th Field Signal Battalion Saturday by a score of 9 to 1. In a game of soccer at North Island Sunday between the fifth and fourth platoons and the second and third platoons of Company A, 63d Inf., the score was 1 to 1. Ten thousand enthusiasts witnessed the baseball game at the municipal stadium Sunday, when the Army men defeated the Navy by 8 to 0. The weather was ideal and the contest was one of the most exciting ever played here. Much credit is given to Major Earl Cooley, president of the Camp Kearny Athletic Association for the showing made by the men from the cantonment.

Mrs. Edward D. Taussig, wife of Rear Admiral Taussig, U.S.N., retired, and mother of Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, U.S.N., is visiting relatives in National City and San Diego. Owing to his duties in Washington, Admiral Taussig was unable to accompany his wife on the present trip. Major B. B. Butler sustained a broken leg and severe cuts about the head and face in an airplane accident at Rockwell Field, North Island, Tuesday, when he lost control of his machine at an altitude of about 300 feet, resulting in a spinning tail dive to the ground. The plane was totally wrecked.

The naval training station basketball team defeated the 159th Field Hospital five at the Navy Y.M.C.A. last evening by 5 to 28.

The "Sunshine Division" is the new name which has been given officially by Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong, N.A., commanding, to Camp Kearny's contingent, otherwise known as the 40th. In the order which was posted the General gave as his reason for selecting this name that it best exemplified the wonderful climatic conditions under which the organization of the division has been perfected, its training so satisfactorily advanced, and as characteristic of the states represented in it.

GREAT LAKES.

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., Feb. 6, 1918.

This largest of naval stations has kept up its record of being 100 per cent. in everything. The maximum was attained again this week in insurance. Applications have already been received to the amount of \$200,000,000. It is prophesied that \$400,000,000 will be the total.

Capt. W. A. Moffett, commandant, has requested a cold storage plant to cost \$500,000 be installed on the station. The plant would have a capacity for \$10,000,000 worth of food. This would insure a sufficient supply of food, independent of railroad or climatic conditions. Work has been started on the water plant and sewerage system of the station. Captain Moffett was informed that \$147,000 had been appropriated for remodeling the plants.

Alvin Loucks and Egmont Raymond, members of the Great Lakes 1917 championship football team, have passed the examination for ensign.

The athletic and recreation fund of the station was increased by several thousands of dollars as a result of a monster pageant staged at Medina Temple in Chicago, Feb. 2. Under direction of Surg. John B. Kaufman, U.S.N., 900 men, including 300 members of the band, were selected and rehearsed for two weeks to demonstrate to the people of Chicago what is being accomplished at Great Lakes. The daily routine at the station from reveille to taps was shown. Exhibition drills by the crack squads from every specialty school on the station were given. The thundering applause received by the boys showed that their efforts were immensely successful. During the intermission the band, under the direction of Lieut. John Philip Sousa, U.S.N.R.F., played for the first time anywhere a new march by Mr. Sousa, called "The Light Field Artillery March."

Great Lakes has the distinction of having for its first female yeanman the great-great-granddaughter of one of the first Secretaries of the Navy. She is Miss Virginia Stoddert Moore, of Chicago. Her ancestor, Benjamin Forrest Stoddert, was Secretary of the Navy, appointed by President Adams in 1798, de-

Washable Dress Fabrics at McCutcheon's



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Special attention is directed to "Rodiers" fabrics, Crepes, Crepons, Plaided Voiles, Coin-Spots, Plumetis, Chenille Spots, etc., Swiss from St. Gall, Handkerchief Linens, Ginghams, Organdies, Batiste, Hand-printed French Crepes, Japanese Crepes, White Skirtings and Dress Linens in every shade.

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Quality	Per Box
100 Spinning-wheel Brand Longcloth 36" wide	\$2.50
200 Spinning-wheel Brand Longcloth 36" wide	3.00
A Spinning-wheel Brand Nainsook 36" wide	2.50
B Spinning-wheel Brand Nainsook 39" wide	2.75
C Spinning-wheel Brand Nainsook 40" wide	2.95
D Spinning-wheel Brand Nainsook 39" wide	3.50
Japanese Nainsook 39" wide	3.95
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voted a large part of his private fortune to building up the infant United States Navy. From three frigates he increased the Navy to five frigates and twenty-three sloops of war.

After battling a blizzard on Lake Michigan, accompanied by a howling gale, thirty jackies from Muskegon, Mich., four days on the lake in a small vessel, finally landed at the rifle range at the station. Twenty-two below zero was registered on the thermometer Monday morning. This is the coldest day in the history of the station.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 6, 1918. Miss Ethel Shaw, guest of Mrs. Marcus Miller, has been the incentive for many small social affairs. Aboard the Intrepid Mrs. Miller gave a large tea for her on Thursday, many of the ladies of the station being present. Assisting at the tea tables were Mesdames Harding, Parker and Clement. On Saturday Mrs. Harding made her the incentive for a knitting tea, asking Mesdames Riner, Cheatham, Small, Reed, Ellicot, McClaskay, Toaz, Miller, Grawne and Woodward to meet her.

Pay Dir. Edmund W. Bonnaffon was here last week on a tour of inspection. With Pay Director Cheatham and one or two others he enjoyed a duck hunt on one night of his stay. Pay Dir. and Mrs. Cheatham gave a dinner Thursday for Prof. and Mrs. T. J. See and Mr. Graves. Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. N. Gleason entertained at dinner last week complimentary to Miss Shaw. Mrs. P. H. Fretz is spending a few days in San Francisco with her mother, Mrs. Johnson, who is out from the East for the winter.

Mrs. Harvey Taylor has gone to Panama to be near Lieutenant Taylor. She had been making her home at San Diego, whence Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. Whiting, her parents, who were with her, have returned to Berkeley. Mrs. Harry Gray, wife of Ensign Gray, who has been making her home in Vallejo, has left for Fort Monroe, where she will make a short stay before proceeding to Kansas City on a visit to the Ensign's relatives. Mrs. Sydney P. Vaughn is up from Berkeley on a short visit to her sister, Mrs. W. A. Lynn, in Vallejo. Assistant Paymaster Vaughn is on the East coast and Mrs. Vaughn plans to cross the continent in the late spring.

Mrs. Woodward has returned from an extended visit to Baltimore. Mrs. J. O. Grawne returned last week from the East, where she went to spend the holidays with her parents. Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed entertained informally at dinner Thursday for Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason and Constr. and Mrs. J. O. Grawne. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Gleason gave a dinner on Jan. 28 for Naval Constr. and Mrs. Druley, who spent the week-end here guests of Capt. and Mrs. Barber. Mrs. Dudley Know is visiting her mother, Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla,



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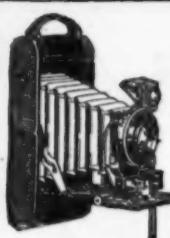
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in Santa Barbara. The latter plans to go to Washington within a short time to visit another daughter, Mrs. Harold Sands. Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay were here this week as guests of Civil Engr. and Mrs. McCormick. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Carl A. Carlson are expected back shortly from a visit of several months in Honolulu. Major A. E. Randall, post adjutant at the barracks for three years, was detached yesterday. He will spend a leave at his home in Wisconsin before sailing for Cavite for duty. Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. James G. McPherson, whose marriage took place recently, have taken up their residence in Vallejo. Mrs. Thomas A. Culhane expects to go East in the spring to join Assistant Paymaster Culhane.

Surg. and Mrs. H. W. B. Turner were hosts at their apartments in San Francisco for new doctors and their wives who have recently reported at Yerba Buena. Present: Drs. and Mesdames H. H. Chamberlain, A. J. Minacker, Warren Stears and R. S. Irvine. Surg. Ammen Farenholz, who has taken up his residence here, expects to be joined soon by his father, Rear Admiral Farenholz, retired, who has long made his home in San Francisco and the bay cities. Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Riner entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. T. C. Barber and Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. N. Gleason.

Authority was received from Washington last week to pay the commutation of workmen from Napa, Oakland, Berkeley and other cities in the effort to increase the force employed here. The city of Vallejo is accommodating all that is possible, and the yard could use 2,000 more men than the 5,500 now working here. It is understood that the free transportation rule will apply to all those who make affidavit that they have made bona fide efforts to get quarters in Vallejo but without success.

A military high mass was celebrated on the parade ground at the Marine Barracks Sunday morning and attended by over 5,000 officers and men. The celebrant was the Very Rev. A. F. McMahon, of San Francisco, provincial of the Dominican Order in the West, while Father W. A. Netterville, of Vallejo, was the deacon, and Father J. S. Kenny, also of Vallejo, was the sub-deacon. The music was furnished by the Holy Name Choir, consisting of young men and boys of St. Vincent's Church, Vallejo. The Mare Island marine orchestra accompanied them.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 28, 1918.

Inspection of the men and equipment of the 90th Division and 165th Depot Brigade is being made by Col. Thomas Donaldson, of the Inspector General's office, Washington. Major William P. Kitts, of the Southern Department inspector's office, is assisting Colonel Donaldson. Col. and Mrs. Frank M. Rumbold, of St. Louis, are in the city, guests of the St. Anthony Hotel. Capt. Duval West, from Camp Travis, has been ordered to Hoboken, N.J.

Mrs. Louis Monteagle, of San Francisco, entertained at luncheon at the Carolina Tea Room, complimenting Mrs. John W. Ruckman. Additional guests included Mesdames J. P. O'Neil, G. Van Quackenbush, Davis, Pickering, Syphers, Capers, Roberts, Selby and Suphin. Mrs. Robert Maxwell, of Albany, N.Y., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Greer. Gen. and Mrs. E. A. Millar entertained at dinner at the Country Club, having as their guests Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Ruckman, General Dugan, Gen. and Mrs. McFarland and Col. and Mrs. Rumbold.

Mrs. Belle McCarthy, of Eagle Pass, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Jack W. Heard, of Kelly Field. Col. and Mrs. S. P. Adams entertained at dinner Tuesday, honoring Misses Mary Armstrong, of Wilmington, Del., and Helen Kelly, of Las Vegas, N.M. Mrs. Sterling B. Parkinson arrived last week from Chicago and is a guest at the Menger Hotel. Lieutenant Parkinson is in France with the 149th Artillery of the Rainbow Division.

Captain Ferry was host at a dinner at the Country Club as a farewell for Major and Mrs. Ralph Talbot, who left Monday for Charleston, S.C. Covers were laid for Majors and Mesdames Purcell, Collins, Talbot, Dr. and Mrs. Van Meter and Captain Lemon. Miss Marjorie Ruckman entertained at dinner at the Country Club, honoring Major S. E. Porter, of the British military mission. Additional guests were Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Clarkson, Misses Mitchell, Armstrong, Roe, Captain Barnes, Lieutenants Ruckman and Nixon, William B. Joyce, president of the National Surety Company, of New York, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Joyce.

R. A. Crothers, of San Francisco, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Loring Pickering, at the San Jose Apartments. Mrs. S. P. Adams was hostess Thursday at a tea, honoring Mrs. W. K. Kelly, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly. Mrs. Adams was assisted by Mrs. Atlee B. Ayres. Major and Mrs. F. H. Wheeler, of Love Field, Dallas, are visiting Mrs. Wheeler's mother, Mrs. R. H. Wester, at the St. Anthony Hotel.

The Officers' Aviation Club is one of the latest social organizations at Kelly Field and one of its features will be a weekly dance given at its recently established quarters at Kelly Field No. 2. Music will be furnished by the Aviation band and officers from other camps are invited to attend. The first performance of the Kelly Field Minstrels for the benefit of the band and orchestra was given before a packed house Thursday evening. The audience, which included United States, French and English officers, and representative citizens of San Antonio, was enthusiastic. The orchestra and chorus were composed of men from Kelly Field; the actors and comedians were professionals now in the Army. The scenery was made by Kelly Field artists and the little sketch at the end was written especially for the occasion. Box parties were given by Colonel Chitty, Col. and Mrs. Quackenbush, Major Van Nostrand and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ruckman.

Major J. W. Heard has been made commanding officer of Kelly Field No. 2, in which capacity he will relieve Major Paul Ferron and will have charge of the flying school and the work of flying. The flying record Thursday was 550 hours, exceeding anything done by it or any school in the past. Seventy-seven machines were in action, with forty-two planes in the air at one time. The flying school is graduating an average of five men daily. About 100 will graduate this week and receive commissions. Hitherto all commissions came from Washington, but arrangements have been made to grant them at Kelly Field hereafter. Flying officers are urging that weather sentinels be posted fifty or 100 miles to the north to watch for "northerns." By such warnings landing would be made and many planes saved.

A new hostess house, the third to be established in the city military centers, will be opened this week at Camp Stanley. Mrs. Zim Lawhon will be director and Miss Mary Howard its "hostess."

A miniature Kiel Canal is soon to be built at Camp Travis for the training of men, according to information at Camp Travis. The canal or ditch will be near the entrance leading into the cantonment on the first road and will have all the marks of the real one. The erection of buildings to accommodate 1,200 officers and students at the new Government Balloon Training School has been started and it is expected fifteen or more structures will be completed within a few weeks. The site selected by Major James Prentiss occupies about 155 acres of land and the buildings will cost approximately \$200,000 when finished.

The remains of Major Frederick Hadra, who died Dec. 27 in Honolulu, arrived last week, accompanied by the widow and son, Gilmer Hadra. The funeral was held Tuesday at the chapel of the Sheehan-Loring Undertaking Company and was military in character.

Six Y.M.C.A. buildings are to be erected at Kelly Field for the officers and men at this station. A contract has been let and structures are to be completed within three weeks. They will represent an investment of about \$18,500.

At the third Officers' Reserve training school, Camp Stanley, negro student officers will be trained in barracks separate from the whites, will be given separate mess and will be instructed separately. This was announced from Camp Stanley on Tuesday following the arrival at the school of forty-one negro student officers.

Kelly Field will be exclusively a flying field in the future. With the graduation of sixty-nine officers from the Ground Officers' training school, that institution will be discontinued. An order for the closing of the school was received by Col. W. D. Chitty, commanding officer at Kelly Field, from the Chief Signal Officer at Washington.

The 345th Field Artillery at Camp Travis defeated the 315th Engineers in a spirited game of soccer played at the camp stadium Friday. The score was 1 to 0. Lieut. Jesse A.



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Derrick coached the Artillerymen's team. The entire regiment of the Engineers was present at the game and gave its team hearty support throughout the contest. The game was the first inter-regimental match game in soccer to be played in the 90th Division.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY CAMP.

Nogales, Ariz., Feb. 1, 1918.

The Friday hop was unusually large and gay. There were many visitors from Nogales and Tucson. Among those present from the camp were Col. and Mrs. Frier, Major and Mrs. Anding, Capt. and Mrs. Balsam, Lieut. and Mrs. Rising, Lieut. and Mrs. Seneff, Dr. and Mrs. Wood, Chaplain Eusey, Captains Mangan, Marshburn, Lipscomb and Lieutenants Hill, Rhodes, Bailey, Bass, Whiteman, Sipolski, Riley and Maurice Moore; also Consul and Mrs. Lawton, from Nogales, Sonora, had as their guest Consul General at Large Tuttun; Lieutenant Hockenamith had as his guests his mother and father and sister, Mrs. Ward, who motored down from Tucson, where they had stopped on their way across the continent from Pittsburgh to the coast. The hop room has been officially designated Anding Hall by Colonel Frier, the regimental commander, in honor of Major Anding, who superintended its construction during the absence of Colonel Frier in San Antonio.

Mrs. Frier gave an informal tea Tuesday as a farewell to Mrs. Anding, who was leaving on Wednesday for San Antonio with Major Anding. Beside Mrs. Anding, the guest of honor, those present were Madames Balsam, Rising, Steele, Keyser and Seneff and a number of ladies from Nogales. From three till four the band played for their entertainment and at 4:30 the guests attended regimental parade. Major and Mrs. Anding left for San Antonio on Wednesday, to be gone a month, Major Anding having been detailed as instructor in the Officers' School at Fort Sam Houston.

Colonel Morgan, district commander, visited the camp on Monday, accompanied by the district surgeon, Major McClellan, and on Tuesday Colonel Frier accompanied them on their inspection trip to Arivaca. Colonel Morgan and Major McClellan dined with Col. and Mrs. Frier at the officers' mess on Tuesday and left for Douglas on Wednesday by motor. Captain Marshburn has been ordered to Ajo, to take command of the company there, relieving Captain Connelly, detailed in the Q.M. Corps. Mrs. Yesson, who has been visiting friends in the East, has rejoined Lieutenant Yesson in Nogales. Major Wilde, of the Base Hospital, has been ordered to Douglas. He and Mrs. Wilde leave by motor on Friday.

Four cases of scarlet fever were discovered among the men of the 35th Infantry camp on Tuesday. Investigation could show no cause for the infection, as no scarlet fever is reported in Nogales. The patients are isolated at the Base Hospital and as a preventive measure the men of the command have been placed in partial quarantine. No new cases have developed.

WITH THE MARINES IN THE WEST INDIES.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Jan. 28, 1918.

This city, with its wondrous beauty, peace and plenty, might be termed a little piece of paradise, and in it the American people particularly are finding much entertainment. Col. Smedley D. Butler has fulfilled his promise to the people of Haiti that by Jan. 1, 1918, "he would have a road through from Cap Haytian to Port-au-Prince." On Jan. 1 at 4:15 a.m. nine automobiles assembled at the palace of the President and left from there for a trip over the new road to Cap Haytian. Those in the party included Colonel Butler, the President and Mr. Ruan, Colonel Russell, Captain Whaley, Major Underwood, Dr. Koltz, Mr. Kneer, Dr. Norman McClean and others. They stopped at most of the small towns, where the President made speeches and tossed small coins to the poor children. After a warm reception and a splendid lunch at Gonavas they set out for Ennery, which lies just at the foot of the mountains, thence making the wonderful climb around the mountains, from the top of which Cap Haytian was seen in the distance for hours. Cap Haytian was reached at nine o'clock and many receptions were held at the different clubs. The Haytian band left Port-au-Prince in advance on the Isthmus. After nine hours of rest they returned to Port-au-Prince, Colonel Butler arriving first in his whirlwind Stutz. There were over 1,100 men working on this road.

Among recent entertainments was a large reception given by Major and Mrs. Winthrop Wadleigh at the American Club in honor of Col. and Mrs. Henry Russell. The guests numbered about 150 and included all the officers and wives who are in the Service here, and many civilians. Mrs. Stanley Clark entertained six tables at bridge in honor of her house guests, Mrs. Green and Mrs. Wells, from Cap Haytian. Major and Mrs. Alexander S. Williams entertained at a large reception recently. They engaged Haytian music and dancing was enjoyed. They also entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Henry Russell, Col. and Mrs. Smedley D. Butler, Major and Mrs. Wells, Major Buckley and Captain Eastman.

Dr. and Mrs. Wicks entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Russell, Col. and Mrs. Butler, Capt. and Mrs. John Marston, Mr. and Mrs. Ruan and Mr. and Mrs. Fisk. Dr. Wicks is to be relieved by Dr. Hoen. They are leaving by next boat for New York, where they will remain some time. Lieut. and Mrs. Vandergrift leave by next boat for a six weeks' stay in New York. Their pretty home will be occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Drumm during their absence.

Chaplains Millner, Whaley, Jenkins and Dr. Shields have rented a very pretty place overlooking the bay on the Boulevard. The American Club has added much to the enjoyment of its members. The election of officers resulted thus: Col. Henry Russell, president; Mr. Adrian J. Grief, vice president; Captain Mayer, secretary and treasurer.

Comdr. and Mrs. Earnest Gaynor, U.S.N., entertained Col. and Mrs. Russell, Col. and Mrs. Butler and Mr. and Mrs. Ruan at a prettily appointed dinner. Captain Karo returned to the States on the ship Kittery.

Port-au-Prince can now boast of a band of nineteen pieces, thanks to Colonel Russell.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, Jan. 21, 1918.

Mrs. Phillips, of Corozal, had Mrs. Chase, of Camp Gaillard, as a guest for luncheon Thursday. On Friday Major and Mrs. Skillman, of Empire, entertained Mrs. Pace at dinner. Last Tuesday evening Major and Mrs. Turner, of Corozal, were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Peake at the Tivoli. Mrs. Charles Gatewood and Miss Natalie Gatewood, of Corozal, were luncheon guests of Judge Feuille on Thursday. Mrs. Samuel J. Waterhouse and Mrs. Joseph Brady, of Empire, have arrived at Hot Springs, Ark. They are greatly missed at our Red Cross meetings.

The Corozal weekly Bridge Club met at the quarters of Major and Mrs. Turner on Wednesday. Miss Edna Harper, of Gatun, spent the week-end as guest of Miss Nancy Turner, of Corozal. Mrs. Klingensmith, of Empire, was the guest of Mrs. Newton for dinner Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Lefevre, of Quarry Heights, entertained Judge Feuille and Capt. and Mrs. Lindsay at dinner on Tuesday.

Electric lights have been installed in the swimming pool at Empire.

Mrs. Adams, of Corozal, was luncheon guest of Mrs. Schaefer, in Panama City, Friday.

The class in surgical dressing, which has been formed in Corozal, held its first meeting at the Officers' Club last Friday, with a good attendance, about thirty ladies being present. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Landers, president of the Red Cross Society on the Isthmus. The class will meet every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 9:30 to 12.

The ladies of the garrison at Empire took the much anticipated trip to Chorrera on Sunday morning, leaving at 6:30

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and arriving about 9. Major Hopson, through whose kindness the trip was arranged, accompanied the ladies. Chaplain Miller, with horses, met the truck just outside the town of Chorrera and he and Mrs. Miller rode to Chorrera Falls, then out to the old ruins, where they had a picnic lunch.

Capt. D'Alary Fechét, formerly Lieutenant in the 5th Infantry at Empire, is enjoying his experience "Somewhere in France" immensely. Captain Fechét has just finished a six weeks' course of training in one of the schools "over there," Capt. and Mrs. Edgar of Corozal, entertained at a dinner party on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Lester Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Grant, Colonel Late, Capt. and Mrs. Roy Henry, Mrs. Clifford Miller and Mrs. Herbert Pace, of Empire, were dinner guests of Mrs. Klingensmith on Thursday.

Capt. and Mrs. Allen Rutherford, of Gatun, entertained a party of ten at Hotel Washington on Saturday evening. Col. Chester Harding, Governor of the Canal Zone, has returned from a visit to Washington.

Many prominent people were present at the tea-dance given by Captain Sterling, of the Navy, among them being American Minister to Panama William Jennings Price and Judge Feuille, acting governor. Many Army and Navy officers attended the dance at Hotel Washington last Saturday evening.

Miss Edna Harper, of Gatun, who has been the guest of Mrs. Mann, in Corozal, has returned to the post, where she will remain until her departure for the States. Miss Katharine Harding, of Balboa Heights, was luncheon guest of Mrs. T. N. W. Grant, of Corozal, on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Chester, of Camp Gaillard, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Houke, of Balboa, Sunday.

Lieutenant Jenkins, of Gatun, is suffering from a dislocated shoulder as a result of a fall from his horse on Saturday. Mrs. Clifford Miller and Mrs. Newton were visitors in Camp Gaillard on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Forgeson, of Corozal, were over-night guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McNamara, of Pedro Miguel, Thursday.

Mrs. Thornhill and Mrs. Gatewood, of Corozal, attended the bridge party given by Mrs. Chester Harding on Friday. Major and Mrs. Mann were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Whittett, of Pedro Miguel, Friday.

Col. and Mrs. Jackson, of Gatun, gave a chop-suey party at the post exchange on Friday evening for Dr. and Mrs. Neal Harper, Miss Edna Harper, Dr. Charles Le Baron, Major and Mrs. Truman Carrithers, Capt. Frederick Test, Miss Mary Budd and Captain McAlpin. Miss Eleanor Sproule, of Corozal, had as her guests at a most attractive dinner on Friday Miss Alois Pearson, Miss Nancy Turner and Miss Lois Phillips.

The Corozal Afternoon Bridge Club met on Monday with Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Hall, wife of Lieutenant Hall, 5th Inf., was a visitor in Empire on Saturday. Mrs. Sproule and Miss Sproule, of Corozal, spent Thursday in Colon.

THE ARMY.

(Continued from pages 921-3.)

G.O. 166, DEC. 27, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Announces the dismissal of 1st Lieut. Russell L. Park, 351st Inf., found guilty by a G.C.M. of absence without leave.

G.O. 167, DEC. 28, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Col. Palmer E. Pierce, G.S., is detailed as a member of the War Council appointed by G.O. No. 160, War D., 1917.

1. During the present emergency the provisions of Par. 53, Compilation of Orders, and of Par. 220, Manual for the Medical Department, are suspended and the following substituted therefor:

In time of war if a soldier refuses to submit to operations or medical treatment, he will be examined by a board of three medical officers convened by the division commander or commander of a base hospital. If, in the opinion of the board, the operation or medical treatment advised is necessary to enable

the soldier to perform properly his military duties, and he persists in his refusal after being notified of the findings of the board, he may be tried by court-martial under the 96th Article of War.

1. Announces that the exhibition of the motion-picture films entitled "The Training of the Soldier, prepared under the direction of the General Staff, United States Army," will be included in the course of instruction of organizations at those places where such films are received.

Announces the creation of a section in the office of the Chief of Staff, for the period of the existing war, to have general oversight over the transportation of troops and supplies, both by land and sea, and the storage facilities connected therewith, and to exercise, under the Chief of Staff, the direct control incident to this service.

The Embarkation Service created under Section 3, G.O. No. 102, W.D., 1917, is transferred to the Storage and Traffic Service.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, United States Army, retired, is appointed Director of Storage and Traffic.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Major W. A. Wickline, M.C., to report in person to the medical supply officer, medical supply depot, St. Louis, Mo., for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Major J. C. King, D.C. (promoted subject to examination), will report in person to Brig. Gen. W. H. Arthur, M.C., president of the examining board for examination for such promotion. (Feb. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. G. Johns, D.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

MEDICAL SERGEANTS.

Sergt. 1st Class W. D. Kennerly, M.D., now on duty with 81st Field Art., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is relieved from further duty at that station and to Charleston, S.C., for duty. (Feb. 4, S.E.D.)

ENGINEER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Lient. Col. E. H. Marks, 20th Engrs., in addition to his other duties is assigned to command of all Engineer troops now being organized at Fort Meyer, Va., until the arrival at that post of Col. T. H. Dillon, 37th Engrs. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Second Lieuts. R. A. Love and R. W. Parkhurst, C.E., are attached to 313th Engrs., Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. CROZIER, C. of O.

BRIG. GEN. C. B. WHEELER, ACTING C. of O.

Brig. Gen. O. B. Wheeler, O.D., is detailed and announced as a member of the board of ordnance and fortification. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Lient. Col. S. Hof, Ord., U.S.A., from duty as C.O., Manila ordnance depot, to Washington for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Lient. Col. W. H. Techappat, O.D., is detailed as professor of ordnance and science of gunnery at the U.S.M.A., to take effect Feb. 20. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. R. Greenfield, Fort Hunt, Va., to Fort Meyer, Va., for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. W. F. Knack (appointed Feb. 6, 1918, from sergeant, O.D.), now at West Point, N.Y., is assigned to duty at his present station. (Feb. 6, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

First Lieut. T. C. Jones, S.C., to Cambridge, Mass., for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

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First Lieut. J. Sloan, S.C., to Dallas, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. I. Davies, S.C., to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Pvt. F. W. Scharen, 112th Aero Squadron, S.C., to second Lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.C., and to Washington, D.C. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Pvt. G. W. Rogers, S.C., to second Lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Fort Worth, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Major J. K. Mitchell, S.C., will report to the chief of the War College Division for intelligence duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Capt. S. L. James, S.C., will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty as signal officer of department. (Feb. 6, War D.)

AVIATION SECTION.

Pvt. 1st Class J. S. De Camp, Av. Sec., S.C., to second Lieutenant and to Washington for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

CAVALRY UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. R. M. Nolan, Cav., is temporarily detailed in S.C. (Feb. 5, War D.)

The appointment (promotion) of Temp. 2d Lieut. C. B. Riley, Cav., to first Lieutenant, N.A., from Jan. 15, 1918, is announced. (Feb. 2, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. W. J. SNOW, CHIEF F.A.

Capt. G. J. Downing and W. W. Crawford, Field Art., now on duty with the 21st Field Art., are hereby assigned to that regiment. (Feb. 5, War D.)

77TH—Sick leave three months to Capt. A. B. Johnson, 77th Field Art. (Feb. 6, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, C.C.A.

BRIG. GEN. J. D. BARRETTE, ACTING C.C.A.

The acceptance, Jan. 24, 1918, of the resignation by Lieut. Col. S. H. Mould, C.A.C., of his commission as Lieutenant colonel, Field Art., N.A., only, is announced. (Feb. 4, War D.)

The acceptance, Jan. 26, of the resignation by Lieut. Col. A. C. Thompson, C.A.C., as Lieutenant colonel, Field Art., N.A., only, is announced. (Feb. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. M. S. Carleton, 59th Art., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to Takoma Park, D.C., Walter Reed Hospital for treatment. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Temp. 2d Lieut. C. A. Christie, C.A.C., to captain, S.C. (temporary), from Dec. 12, 1917. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. H. H. Ludlow will report in person to the Q.M.G. of Army for duty in his office; Lieut. Col. J. F. Howell relieved from assignment to 55th Art. (C.A.C.); Lieut. Col. G. Sevier is transferred from 57th to 55th Art. (C.A.C.) and to Fort Warren, Mass., and assume command of regiment to which transferred; Major A. G. Clarke to Fort Crockett, Texas, and assume command of the Coast Defenses of Galveston. (Feb. 5, War D.)

INFANTRY UNASSIGNED.

Major J. C. Waterman, Inf., report to chief of the Militia Bureau, Washington, for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Capt. F. C. Sibert, Inf., from duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of Major Gen. W. L. Sibert, and is assigned to 10th Machine Gun Battalion to Camp Greene, N.C., for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. H. C. Demespwol, Inf., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Disciplinary Barracks, for duty, relieving Capt. H. L. Taylor, Inf. Captain Taylor is assigned to 39th Infantry and will join. (Feb. 4, War D.)

So much of Par. 113, S.O. No. 17, Jan. 21, 1918, W.D., as relates to the detail of Major I. J. Phillipson, Inf., in the I.G.D. and the relief of Major H. S. Grier from detail in that department. (Feb. 5, War D.)

The detail of Major I. J. Phillipson, Inf., from Jan. 22, 1918, as an acting I.G. is announced. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. F. Thomas, Inf., is detailed in the Av. Sec., S.C. (temporary), in the grade of first Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Thomas will report at Vancouver Bks., for duty with the spruce production division. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. J. McLean, Inf., to Austin, Texas, Feb. 23, for training as pilot. (Feb. 2, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

Transfers at the request of the officers concerned: Capt. N. E. Fiske, 8th Cav., to 83d Field Art. (25th Cav.). Capt. O. S. Kilburn, 83d Field Art. (25th Cav.), to the 8th Cav. Each officer will join. (Feb. 2, War D.)

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Sergt. J. W. Smith, 2d Recruit Co., is placed upon the record list at Fort Shafter, N.Y., and to his home. (Feb. 4, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. G. L. Anderson, retired, is detailed as a member of the board of ordnance and fortification. (Feb. 4, War D.)

The appointment of Major F. H. Schoeffel, U.S.A., retired, to the grade of lieutenant colonel, N.A., with rank from Jan. 25, 1918, is announced. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Major A. F. Cassels, retired, to report in person to the chief, military intelligence section, office of the Chief of Staff, for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

The following officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps for the period of the present emergency: Lieut. Col. J. F. Howell and Major F. H. Lincoln, C.A.C., D.O.L. (Feb. 5, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

The honorable discharge of Col. A. C. Pack, 125th Inf., N.G., U.S. (Michigan), from the service of the U.S. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Major A. C. Doyle, Q.M.C., to Camp Wheeler, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

The appointment of Major J. G. Whitesides, U.S.N.G. (Cav.), as a temporary major in the S.C., to rank from Aug. 5, 1917, is announced. Major Whitesides will proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. A. Rooney, 3d Training Battalion, 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va., to Austin, Texas, to arrive March 2, for training as pilot. (Feb. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. S. H. Miles, M.C., N.G., to report in person to C.O., Middle Atlantic Coast Artillery District, for duty with the 58th Artillery Regiment (C.A.C.) (Feb. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. M. F. McMillan, 108th Inf., N.G., U.S. (New York), from duty in the 27th Div. to provisional depot for corps and Army troops, Camp Wadsworth. (Feb. 2, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Second Lieut. L. L. Long, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., for duty. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Second Lieut. L. J. Heller, Q.M.C., N.A., will report to the Q.M.G. of Army for duty in his office. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. V. E. Rouse, Q.M.C., N.A., to Austin, Texas, School of Military Aeronautics, University of Texas, as pilot. (Feb. 4, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Major R. D. Milner, San. Corps, N.A., to report in person to U.S. Food Administrator, Washington, for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. H. B. Cummings, San. Corps, N.A., to Louisville, Ky., for duty in the base hospital. (Feb. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. H. C. Seneca, San. Corps, N.A., to duty, Cape May, N.J., Army General Hospital. (Feb. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. W. T. Carpenter, San. Corps, N.A., to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston, for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. H. M. Johnson, San. Corps, N.A., to duty, Minot, N.Y., Aviation School. (Feb. 5, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. W. J. Stokes, V.C., N.A., to Camp Greenleaf, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

ENGINEER CORPS.

Col. H. C. Gravos, Engrs., N.A., is honorably discharged from the service of the U.S. under his commission as Lieutenant colonel, Engineers, N.A., only. (Feb. 4, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Col. J. R. Simpson, O.D., N.A., is relieved from duty as a member of the National Harness and Saddlery Adjustment Commission. (Feb. 4, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain E. E. Lane, N.A., from duty with the 362d Inf. and assigned to the Coast Artillery to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty. (Feb. 2, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

The acceptance on Jan. 26 of the resignation by Major F. H. Smith, Field Art., N.A., of his temporary commission as major, Coast Art. Corps, is announced. (Feb. 4, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY.

The acceptance on Jan. 30, 1918, of the resignation by Lieut. Col. E. L. Gilmer, C.A.C., N.A., of his temporary appointment as Lieutenant colonel, C.A.C., only, is announced. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Major R. L. Avery, C.A., N.A., to the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound for duty. (Feb. 2, War D.)

INFANTRY.

First Lieut. C. Cotter, 339th Inf., to Austin, Texas, March 2, for training as pilot. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. K. L. Shirk, 314th Inf., N.A., to Austin, Texas, for training as pilot. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. E. Randall, 343d Inf., N.A., to Austin, Texas, Feb. 23, School of Military Aeronautics, University of Texas, instruction as pilot. (Feb. 1, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS TO NATIONAL ARMY.

The following appointments (promotions) to first Lieutenant, N.A., from Jan. 15, are announced: Temp. 2d Lieut. J. A. Bottoms, 59th Inf.; W. M. Darby, 11th Inf.; D. W. O'Neil, 11th Inf.; W. H. Russell, Inf.; J. H. Fuller, 52d Inf. The officers named will remain on their present duties. (Feb. 2, War D.)

The following appointments (promotions) to first Lieutenant, N.A., from Jan. 15, 1918, are announced: Temp. 2d Lieut. E. G. Austin, Inf.; J. G. Laird, 1st Cav.; C. D. Fisher, 57th Inf. (Feb. 2, War D.)

The following appointments (promotions) to first Lieutenant, N.A., from Jan. 15, 1918, are announced: Temp. 2d Lieut. J. J. Wilson, Inf.; M. Watson, Cav.; R. A. Goff, Inf.; J. H. Scully, Cav.; J. Andrews, Cav.; W. Greene, 47th Inf.; A. H. Selinger, 2d Cav. They will remain on their present duties. (Feb. 2, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brigade and Field Officers' School, for duty: Lieut. Cols. W. A. Kent, J. Justice and J. K. Partello, N.A. (Feb. 4, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: F. C. Fishback to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston; H. F. Porter to Camp Taylor, Ky.; B. M. Day to postal censorship executive committee, 641 Washington street, New York, N.Y.; R. A. Gibney and L. H. Greene to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston; A. J. Swift to Camp Cody, N.M. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Capt. R. A. Allen, Q.M.R.C., Philippine Department, Manila, P.I., for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Capt. W. T. Sullivan, Q.M.R.C., to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Capt. J. F. Bitterman, Q.M.R.C., to Baltimore, Md., Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 306, for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: P. DeLong, Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix; Capt. E. P. Odenseal, Rochester, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 19 (Rochester General Hospital), 3d Regiment Armory; Capt. M. W. Hall, Macon, Ga., Camp Wheeler; Capt. W. De L. Read, American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis; 1st Lieut. A. B. Howes, Mount Clemens, Mich., S.C. Av. School, Selfridge Field; 1st Lieuts. G. C. Cole and M. S. Equeum, Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; 1st Lieut. E. M. Blake, Mineola, Hazelhurst Field; 1st Lieut. G. P. Rawls, South San Antonio, Tex., Kelly Field; 1st Lieut. J. M. Welch, Fort Worth, Texas, Camp Bowie; 1st Lieut. W. H. Watson, Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga. (Feb. 1, War D.)

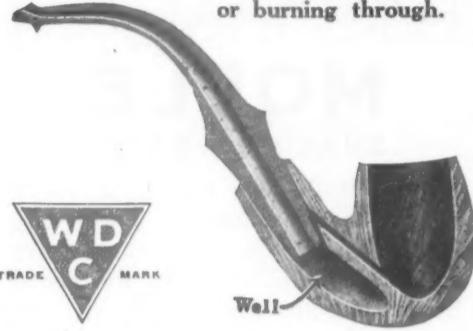
Officers of M.R.C. to Rochester, Minn., Feb. 18, to Major E. S. Judd, M.R.C., Mayo Clinic, and then proceed to camps spec-

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First Lieuts. of M.R.C. to duty as follows: W. J. Rideout, Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock; C. E. Blodget, Rochester, Minn., Feb. 18, to Major E. S. Judd, M.R.C., Mayo Clinic, and then to Fort Riley, Kas.; R. A. Davis, Newport News, Va.; Rev. A. Johnson and P. G. Peterson, Fairfield, Ohio; Wilbur Wright Field; E. W. Hanson, home and telegraph to The A.G. of Army; F. D. Fletcher, Fort McPherson, Ga., U.S. Army Gen. Hosp. No. 6, with Hospital Unit W; A. E. Voegelin, on March 2, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., and then to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; C. A. Mackey, Western Dept., San Francisco, Cal.; J. J. Hughes from Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, to Camp Bowie; R. F. McLead from duty with 58th Artillery Regiment (C.A.C.), Fort Totten, N.Y., and will report to C.O. that post; H. G. Batchelder, Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens; E. B. Bowery, Fairfield, Ohio, Wilbur Wright Field. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Officers, M.R.C. to duty with the Av. Sec., S.C., and to South San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty: Capt. J. G. Marshall, J. F. Noe; 1st Lieuts. J. M. Best, J. M. Clark, M. H. Edens, W. C. Fashee, T. E. Gray, J. F. Hays, O. A. Jamison, T. L. Lauderdale, E. E. Lawson, H. C. Lloyd, M. L. Lewis, E. J. Müller, A. L. Mondrick, W. B. M. B. Newell, E. B. Preis, J. T. Risinger, D. K. Robison, J. S. Rushton, W. H. Smith, E. B. Wheat, J. A. Wilkinson, C. P. Yeager, M. O. Usrey. (Feb. 2, War D.)

The appointment of the following first lieutenants, M.R.C., as captains from Jan. 19, 1918, is announced: B. M. Allen, E. M. Arnold, I. A. Arnold, I. J. Bennett, H. C. Parsons, L. J. Juillin, S. B. Casebolt, C. H. Cloud, E. L. Dickey, W. S. Ehrlich, J. R. Elliott, E. W. Goodman, V. D. Guittard, E. H. Hayward, D. D. Kennedy, R. C. Kirkwood, J. V. Klauder, C. L. Mengis, C. E. Mullin, J. R. Oliver, H. P. Rankin, L. H. Robles, C. LeF. Vreeland, B. F. Weems, Jr. (Feb. 2, War D.)

The appointment of the following captains of M.R.C. as majors from Jan. 19, 1918, is announced: E. A. Abernethy, I. A. Allen, S. R. Burnap, C. H. Clark, L. C. Covington, W. F. Graham, R. W. Holmes, W. P. Morrill, F. H. Poole, E. D. Sinks, S. M. Rinehart, H. D. Brown, R. L. Kurtz, D. Marine, W. H. Moursund. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Appointments of the following majors of M.R.C. are announced: To rank from Jan. 25, 1918: Capts. H. H. Harris, J. A. McKenna, R. Burns, Jr., S. C. Burns, G. S. Hanes, F. R. Isley, J. S. Rodman and F. G. Young. To rank from Jan. 26, 1918: Capt. G. E. Henson and Lieut. T. C. Witherspoon, M.R.C. To rank from Jan. 28, 1918: Capts. H. B. Montgomery, C. W. Miller, M.R.C. To rank from Jan. 29, 1918: Capts. W. A. Howard, F. A. Pittenger, W. W. Pretts, H. E. Eggers, W. C. Belt, R. M. Dodsworth, G. K. Evans, F. D. Fairchild, A. A. Finch, L. G. Harney, G. K. Herzog, C. C. Johnson, E. E. Maxey, H. Power, A. DeM. Snyder, A. C. Soper, Jr., R. B. Williams. To rank from Jan. 30, 1918: Capts. Jan. 30, 1918: Capts. H. P. Breed, C. M. DeForest, E. A. Garrett, F. R. Green, F. E. Haynes, W. N. Kenzie, R. J. Dowdall, J. I. Sellwood, R. P. Smith, F. N. Mandeville and B. T. Tilson, M.R.C. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to places specified for temporary duty in the base hospital: Major M. B. Tinker, Camp Dix, N.J.; Major A. Weeks, Camp Meade, Md.; Capt. J. P. Aylen, Camp Wadsworth, S.C.; Capt. W. C. Heisley, Camp Beauregard, La.; Capt. D. C. Patterson, Camp Sheridan, Ala. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to camps specified for duty in the base hospital: First Lieuts. A. C. Jackson, Camp Doniphan, Okla.; J. J. McCaffrey, Camp Dodge, Iowa. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Capt. E. P. Beverley, M.R.C., to major from Jan. 24. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major J. M. Dodson telegraph to governor of Illinois; Major J. R. Hollowbush to Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Custer, for duty; Capt. H. Abraham, Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Major W. H. Smith, M.R.C., to lieutenant colonel in N.A., from Jan. 29, 1918, is announced. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Major C. L. Furbush, M.R.C., to lieutenant colonel in N.A., from Jan. 26, 1918. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Officers M.R.C. to Washington, D.C., 20th Engineers: Capt. W. S. Cobb; 1st Lieuts. W. H. Annesley, E. E. Archibald, N. W. Atkinson, J. W. Durden, D. R. Moore, G. R. Storm and J. H. Swick. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Officers M.R.C. to camps specified for duty in the base hospital there: Capt. S. J. Goodman, Camp Wadsworth, S.C.; Capt. G. A. Plummer, Camp Sherman, Ohio. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at camps specified in base hospital: Capt. B. E. Scott, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; 1st Lieut. T. E. Atkinson, N. M. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Officers M.R.C. to duty with the Av. Sec., S.C., Arcadia, Fla.: First Lieuts. W. E. Benson, D. H. Dupree, J. W. Edmondson. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Officers M.R.C. to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty with 61st Artillery (C.A.C.): First Lieuts. E. J. Cummins, J. R. Pryor, W. A. Rodgers, J. Salan. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Officers M.R.C. to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty with 64th Artillery (C.A.C.): First Lieuts. W. L. Wolfson, J. A. Shackelford, W. H. Shanahan, G. T. Sheffeld. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Officers M.R.C. to duty with the Av. Sec., S.C., to Dayton, Ohio, for duty: First Lieuts. J. W. Albrittain, R. W. Beard, A. E. Bohm, K. A. Clous, P. A. Davis. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Officers M.R.C. to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty with the 66th Artillery (C.A.C.): First Lieuts. R. D. Orth, I. D. Haskell, C. Scofield. (Feb. 4, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: First Lieut. K. F. E. Wegener, Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; J. G. Harris, Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas; W. W. Gailey, Washington, D.C.; F. C. Shurleff, Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.; E. E. Gilbert, Arcadia, Fla., Dorr Field; H. O. McMahon, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; H. F. Vandever, Fort Sill, Okla., and Camp Doniphan; L. C. McAfee and F. E. Nagel to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty with the 2d Trench Mortar Battalion; G. A. Cryer, Montgomery, Ala., Taylor Field; G. C. Moore and L. Murray, Dallas, Texas, Love Field; T. Sallee, Fort Thomas, Ky., F. C. Angell, Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Evacuation Hospital No. 6; F. C. Anderson, Mount Clemens, Mich., Salford Field; J. L. Fagan, Washington D.C. (Feb. 4, War D.)

John R. Fischer, M.R.C., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Officers M.R.C. to duty, Garden City, N.Y.; Capt. H. R. Charlton; 1st Lieuts. D. F. Hayes, D. B. McHenry, I. M. Wilkin, Jr., R. V. W. Estill and C. R. Frank. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Officers M.R.C. to duty with Des Moines, in the base hospital: First Lieuts. C. A. Almand, W. M. Tappan. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Officers M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major G. B. Webb to Williams Bridge, N.Y., Army General Hospital; Major E. G. Zabriskie to Fort Clark, Texas, as divisional psychiatrist to the 3d Division; Capt. S. H. Hodges to San Juan, P.R., U.S. troops; Capt. W. A. Sawyer to Surgeon General of the Army; Capt. H. Unterberg, New York, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 116, 71st Infantry Armory; 1st Lieut. E. O. Day, Fort McPherson, Ga., General Hospital No. 6; 1st Lieut. R. Metcalf, Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; 1st Lieuts. A. H. Dunton and J. E. Kerschner, Fairfield, Ohio, Wilbur Wright Field. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Major L. Abell, M.R.C., to Fort Worth, Texas, Camp Bowie, for duty in base hospital. (Feb. 2, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

Officers D.R.C., now privates in the organizations specified at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty with 20th Engineers, Camp American University, for duty: First Lieuts. J. Lesser, 301st Inf.; A. Luciano, Field Art.; W. J. O'Hearn, depot brigade; E. F. Ryan, 302d Field Art. (Feb. 4, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: First Lieuts. D. Summers and J. P. Fogerty, Jr., assigned to 28th Engrs.; 2d Lieut. H. W. Woodward assigned to 106th Engrs.; 2d Lieuts. G. M. Williamson and J. H. Feehan assigned to 21st Engrs. (Feb. 1, War D.)

First Lieut. W. Newton, Jr., E.R.C., assigned to 20th Engrs. (Forestry), Camp American University, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 2, War D.)

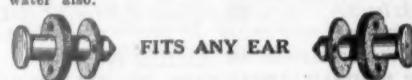
Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major R. A. Widdicombe to Washington; Capt. J. E. Hasbrouck, Belvoir Tract, Va.; Capt. J. J. Nufer assigned to 20th Engrs. (Forestry), Camp American University, D.C.; Capt. L. H. Taylor to 43d Engrs., American University, D.C.; Capt. K. V. Vail and 1st Lieut. C. A. Lagerstrom assigned to 20th Engrs. (Forestry), Camp American University, D.C.; 1st Lieut. A. G. Eddy as

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ified after their names for duty in the base hospital: Capt. E. L. Henderson, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; 1st Lieut. C. G. Bozman, Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. J. O'Connel, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa. (Feb. 2, War D.) Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major A. Powell, Fort Riley, Kas., Camp Funston, for duty with 314th Supply Train; Capt. G. E. Campbell, Fairfield, Ohio, Wilbur Wright Field. (Feb. 2, War D.)

signed to 36th Engrs., Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. J. G. Metcalfe assigned to 36th Engrs., Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. H. M. Warren assigned to 43d Engrs., Camp American University, D.C. (Feb. 5, War D.)

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Capt. R. E. Franklin, E.R.C., to 27th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Capt. J. B. Richards, E.R.C., to 31st Engrs., Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (Feb. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. J. W. Leaman, E.R.C., to 20th Engrs. (Fortress), Camp American University, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 2, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Officers of O.R.C. to Washington for duty: Capts. H. O. Gardner, G. W. Carr, H. W. Bauer, H. O. Jones, 1st Lieuts. A. V. Smith, D. V. Lowe, P. J. Lumley, L. C. Jaynes, C. J. Malone, P. B. Campbell. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. P. S. Sheldon, O.R.C., to duty with Col. P. E. Pierce, G.S.C., War Purchasing Board; 1st Lieut. E. R. Neville, O.R.C., Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; 1st Lieut. E. E. Dawson, Jr., O.R.C., to co-operate with the physics and engineering committee of the National Research Council. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Officers O.R.C. to Springfield, Mass., for duty in Machine Gun School: First Lieuts. H. J. Henry, W. A. Markley, J. G. Miller, J. C. Dinamore, 2d Lieuts. W. E. Eyre, J. C. Wells. (Feb. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. D. G. Goldberg, O.R.C., to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., and then to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Washington for duty: Major H. C. Hequembourg; Capts. W. W. Malley, H. E. Barrell, T. R. Cox; 1st Lieuts. S. W. Horner, Jr., W. A. Felsin, L. Stern; 2d Lieuts. W. E. Millar, B. F. Bushman, R. J. Hanno. (Feb. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. H. E. Jackson, O.R.C., New Haven, Conn., for duty at Winchester Repeating Arms Co. (Feb. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. R. Peters, O.R.C., to Hartford, Conn., for duty at Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. W. B. Miller to second lieutenant in O.R.C. and to Washington. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Members of O.R.C. to first lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.R.C.: H. G. Andrews, F. E. Edwards, L. F. Post and E. T. Spencer. They are assigned to duty at Rich Field, Waco, Texas. (Feb. 2, War D.)

The appointments of the following members of O.R.C. as second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C., are announced: G. L. Harwell, G. A. Miller, R. J. Brown, Jr., H. M. Rice, C. C. Nutt and J. M. Woodard. The above officers are assigned to duty at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas. (Feb. 2, War D.)

The appointments of the following members of the O.R.C. as second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C., are announced: R. F. Goodey, M. F. Graham, J. E. Harrold, A. K. B. Hoisholt, C. Jones and W. W. La Force. They are assigned to duty at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal. (Feb. 2, War D.)

The appointments of the following members of the O.R.C. as second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C., are announced: E. S. Anderson, M. C. Aney, C. M. Commins, H. S. James, R. H. Klyver, J. W. Simpson, L. W. Wishard and V. B. Travellian. They are assigned to duty at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La. (Feb. 2, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. G. A. Benjamin, S.R.C., to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, with 319th Field Signal Battalion. (Feb. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. G. Wirth, S.R.C., to Manila, March 5, for duty. Sergt. W. A. Barnhill, S.C., to second lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty in photographic division. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Pvt. 1st Class D. E. Sias and W. H. Dayton, S.R.C., to second lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 2, War D.)

SIGNAL ENLISTED OFFICERS.

Pvt. 1st Class R. S. Worthington, S.R.C., to second lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class M. A. McKinney, Jr., S.R.C., to first lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Hampton, Va., for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Pvt. 1st Class C. Rosenbaum, S.R.C., to second lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Detroit, Mich., for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Pvt. 1st Class W. Arnold, S.R.C., to first lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Kelly Field, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: First Lieut. C. J. Glidden, Fort Omaha, Neb., Army Balloon School; 1st Lieut. B. W. Estabrook, Love Field, Dallas, Texas; 1st Lieut. N. S. Frothingham, Park Field, Millington, Tenn.; 1st Lieut. G. B. Helmle, Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. J. L. Hamilton, Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. G. F. Eaten, Camp Taliaferro, Hicks, Texas; 2d Lieut. R. H. Kerr, Atlanta, Ga., School of Military Aeronautics, Georgia School of Technology. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Members of O.R.C. to second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C., Jan. 16: G. W. Anderson, W. M. Garner, E. R. Clark, H. J. Forshay, J. MacArthur, K. L. Porter, W. H. Plyler, J. C. Raible, Jr., G. A. S. Robertson, R. O. Seever. They are assigned to duty at Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Texas. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty at places indicated after their names: Capt. W. A. Tilt, Ellington Field, Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. N. S. Frothingham, Park Field, Millington, Tenn.; 1st Lieut. B. W. Estabrook, Love Field, Dallas, Texas. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Members of O.R.C. to second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C.: B. M. Bailey, K. S. Clapp, D. B. Cole, G. R. Cullman, I. P. Corse, H. R. Smith, W. H. Shearman, Jr., H. Shidler, L. T. Wyly, G. T. Wise. They will proceed to Taliaferro Field, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Officers of D.R.C. to duty with the Av. Sec., S.C., and to Houston, Texas, for duty: First Lieuts. A. C. Drake and G. R. Proctor. (Feb. 2, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. R. H. Gillmore, F.A.R.C., to Austin, Texas, for instruction as pilot. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. K. Carlin, F.A.R.C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. W. P. Richardson, N.A., for duty as aid on his staff. (Feb. 4, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. M. H. Lauchheimer, C.A.R.C., to Washington for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. I. Schechter, I.R.C., to Austin, Texas, Feb. 23, School of Military Aeronautics, University of Texas, for instruction as pilot. (Feb. 1, War D.)

First Lieut. C. L. Imus, I.R.C., at his own request, is relieved from duty with 361st Inf., and to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., 63d Inf., for duty. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. S. W. Wilson, I.R.C., to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., for duty. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Capt. D. D. Thompson, I.R.C., to Camp Merritt, N.J., and report to Brig. Gen. W. G. Haan, N.A., for appointment as aide-de-camp on his staff. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. F. Knopp, I.R.C., to Camp Custer, Mich., for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

The Electrical Experiment Bureau of the Department of Communications has completed experiments on direct connection of the wire telephone of the land and the wireless telephone of the sea with a result entirely satisfactory, says a report from Tokio, according to the New York World. The experiment of the wireless telephone was first made last summer between Toba and Kameishi on Ise Bay,



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but since then it has so developed that the bureau has made public that the direct wireless telephone from a ship can be communicated to a telephone office on land, and then to any receiver, in such a way that he may converse directly with the passengers. The credit for this invention is due Dr. Torigata and Dr. Tenegawa, who, assisted by two engineers of the Bureau Noboru Marume and Teijiro Horie, have been perfecting the technical details since July of 1917. The statement adds: "About three years ago the American Telephone Company, in cooperation with the American Navy, was engaged in a similar invention. The entire undertaking was conducted in secrecy, and though it cannot be known how far they have been successful, the results never have been published. The Japanese inventors, therefore, are given credit for being pioneers in this invention."

Travelers from Germany bring an account of a recent conference at Berlin at which Field Marshal von Hindenburg received the editors of thirty German newspapers and discussed the food situation with them. The editors told von Hindenburg that by next May there would be no food in Germany. "My reply is," said the Field Marshal, "that by next April I shall be in Paris."

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Officer—Now, Smith, you had twenty-four hours' leave to see your wife and child. You have been away forty-eight. What have you got to say for yourself?

Smith—But it was twins, sir!—*Judge.*

At an American camp a recruit was vigorously studying "French at a Glance" when he noticed his tent-mate was as strenuously devouring "German in Five Days."

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The old frigate Constitution, docked at the Boston Navy Yard, was menaced by flames on Jan. 31 when



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Recruiting Sergeant—And why do you want to join that?

Recruit—Well, you see, I'm a mason by trade and I thought maybe my previous experience would help me.—*Princeton Tiger.*

The Sub—I say, Sergeant Major, do you realize that that chap with the barrow is a member of an archaeological society?

The Sergeant Major—Well, sir, 'e may be what you say. Personally I've always found 'im quiet and well-be'aved.—*Punch.*

"How does your boy like life in the Army?"

"Not particularly well. He says he's been in it six

weeks now and hasn't once been ordered to do something glorious."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Orderly Sergeant—Lights out, there.

Voice from the Hut—It's the moon, sergeant.

Orderly Sergeant—I don't give a d—n what it is. Put it out.—*Punch.*

Corporal Levi—Halt! Who goes there?

Voice in the dark—Ordnance officer.

Corporal—Advance and give the discount!—*Medical Pickwick.*

Thirsty Tommy (somewhere in France, who so far has only been able to get the glad eye)—Ere, Bill, you know the lingo—tell 'er my hobby's beer, not love!—*London Opinion.*

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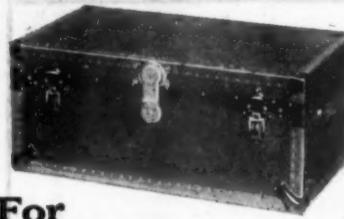
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